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NUCLEIC ACID ENCODING HUMAN G PROTEIN-COUPLED RECEPTOR

This patent document is a continuation of U.S. Serial Number 09/875,076, filed June 6, 2001, which is a divisional of U.S. Serial Number 09/417,044, filed October 12, 1999, and claims benefit of priority based upon the following applications, all filed via U.S. Express Mail on the indicated filing dates: U.S. Provisional No. 60/121,852, filed Feb. 26, 1999 claiming the benefit of U.S. Provisional No. 60/109,213, filed Nov. 20, 1998; U.S. Provisional No. 60/120,416, filed Feb. 16, 1999; U.S. Provisional Number 60/123,946, filed Mar. 12, 1999; U.S. Provisional No. 60/123,949, filed Mar. 12, 1999; U.S. Provisional No. 60/136,436, filed May 28, 1999; U.S. Provisional No. 60/136,439, filed May 28, 1999; U.S. Provisional No. 60/136,567, filed May 28, 1999; U.S. Provisional No. 60/137,127, filed May 28, 1999; U.S. Provisional Number 60/137,131, filed May 28, 1999; U.S. Provisional No. 141,448, filed June 29, 1999; U.S. Provisional No. 60/136,437, filed May 28, 1999, U.S. Provisional Number 60/156,653, filed Sep. 29, 1999; U.S. Provisional No. 60/156,333, filed Sep. 29, 1999; U.S. Provisional No. 60/156,555, filed Sep. 29,1999; U.S. Provisional No. 60/156,634, filed Sep. 29, 1999; U.S. Provisional No. 60/157,280, filed Oct. 1, 1999; U.S. Provisional Number 60/157,294, filed Oct. 1, 1999; U.S. Provisional Number 60/157,281, filed Oct. 1, 1999; U.S. Provisional Number 60/157,293, filed Oct. 1, 1999; U.S. Provisional Number 60/157,282, filed Oct. 1, 1999. Each of the foregoing applications are incorporated herein by reference in their entirety.

U.S. Ser. No. 09/170,496 filed Oct. 13, 1999, now U.S. Patent No. 6,555,339; U.S. Serial Number 09/416,760, filed on Oct. 12, 1999, (now abandoned); and U.S. Ser. No. 09/364,425, filed Jul. 30, 1999, now pending, are each incorporated by reference in its entirety.

All references contained herein, whether to issued patents, patent applications, or non-patent references are hereby incorporated in their entirety for any purpose.

FIELD OF THE INVENTION

The invention disclosed in this patent document relates to transmembrane receptors, and more particularly to endogenous, orphan, human G protein-coupled receptors ("GPCRs").

BACKGROUND OF THE INVENTION

Although a number of receptor classes exist in humans, by far the most abundant and therapeutically relevant is represented by the G protein-coupled receptor (GPCR or GPCRs) class. It is estimated that there are some 100,000 genes within the human genome, and of these, approximately 2% or 2,000 genes, are estimated to code for GPCRs. Receptors, including GPCRs, for which the endogenous ligand has been identified are referred to as "known" receptors, while receptors for which the endogenous ligand has not been identified are referred to as "orphan" receptors. GPCRs represent an important area for the development of pharmaceutical products: from approximately 20 of the 100 known GPCRs, 60% of all prescription pharmaceuticals have been developed. This distinction is not merely semantic, particularly in the case of GPCRs. Thus, the orphan GPCRs are to the pharmaceutical industry what gold was to California in the late 19th century – an opportunity to drive growth, expansion, enhancement and development.

GPCRs share a common structural motif. All these receptors have seven sequences of between 22 to 24 hydrophobic amino acids that form seven alpha helices, each of which spans the membrane (each span is identified by number, *i.e.*, transmembrane-1 (TM-1), transmebrane-2 (TM-2), etc.). The transmembrane helices

are joined by strands of amino acids between transmembrane-2 and transmembrane-3, transmembrane-4 and transmembrane-5, and transmembrane-6 and transmembrane-7 on the exterior, or "extracellular" side, of the cell membrane (these are referred to as "extracellular" regions 1, 2 and 3 (EC-1, EC-2 and EC-3), respectively). The transmembrane helices are also joined by strands of amino acids between transmembrane-1 and transmembrane-2, transmembrane-3 and transmembrane-4, and transmembrane-5 and transmembrane-6 on the interior, or "intracellular" side, of the cell membrane (these are referred to as "intracellular" regions 1, 2 and 3 (IC-1, IC-2 and IC-3), respectively). The "carboxy" ("C") terminus of the receptor lies in the intracellular space within the cell, and the "amino" ("N") terminus of the receptor lies in the extracellular space outside of the cell.

Generally, when an endogenous ligand binds with the receptor (often referred to as "activation" of the receptor), there is a change in the conformation of the intracellular region that allows for coupling between the intracellular region and an intracellular "G-protein." It has been reported that GPCRs are "promiscuous" with respect to G proteins, *i.e.,* that a GPCR can interact with more than one G protein. *See*, Kenakin, T., 43 *Life Sciences* 1095 (1988). Although other G proteins exist, currently, Gq, Gs, Gi, and Go are G proteins that have been identified. Endogenous ligand-activated GPCR coupling with the G-protein begins a signaling cascade process (referred to as "signal transduction"). Under normal conditions, signal transduction ultimately results in cellular activation or cellular inhibition. It is thought that the IC-3 loop as well as the carboxy terminus of the receptor interact with the G protein.

Under physiological conditions, GPCRs exist in the cell membrane in equilibrium between two different conformations: an "inactive" state and an "active" state. A receptor in an inactive state is unable to link to the intracellular signaling

transduction pathway to produce a biological response. Changing the receptor conformation to the active state allows linkage to the transduction pathway (via the G-protein) and produces a biological response. A receptor may be stabilized in an active state by an endogenous ligand or a compound such as a drug.

SUMMARY OF THE INVENTION

Disclosed herein are human endogenous orphan G protein-coupled receptors.

BRIEF DESCRIPTION OF THE DRAWINGS

Figures 1A and **1B** provide reference "grids" for certain dot-blots provided herein (*see also*, Figure 2A and 2B, respectively).

Figures 2A and **2B** provide reproductions of the results of certain dot-blot analyses resulting from hCHN3 and hCHN8, respectively (*see also*, Figures 1A and 1B, respectively).

Figure 3 provides a reproduction of the results of RT-PCR analysis of hRUP3.

Figure 4 provides a reproduction of the results of RT-PCR analysis of hRUP4.

Figure 5 provides a reproduction of the results of RT-PCR analysis of hRUP6.

DETAILED DESCRIPTION

The scientific literature that has evolved around receptors has adopted a number of terms to refer to ligands having various effects on receptors. For clarity and consistency, the following definitions will be used throughout this patent document. To the extent that these definitions conflict with other definitions for these terms, the following definitions shall control:

AMINO ACID ABBREVIATIONS used herein are set out in Table 1:

TABLE 1		
ALANINE	ALA	A
ARGININE	ARG	R
ASPARAGINE	ASN	N
ASPARTIC ACID	ASP	D
CYSTEINE	CYS	C
GLUTAMIC ACID	GLU	E
GLUTAMINE	GLN	Q
GLYCINE	GLY	G
HISTIDINE	HIS	H
ISOLEUCINE	ILE	I
LEUCINE	LEU	L
LYSINE	LYS	K
METHIONINE	MET	M
PHENYLALANINE	PHE	F
PROLINE	PRO	P
SERINE	SER	S
THREONINE	THR	T
TRYPTOPHAN	TRP	W
TYROSINE	TYR	Y
VALINE	VAL	V

COMPOSITION means a material comprising at least one component.

ENDOGENOUS shall mean a material that a mammal naturally produces. ENDOGENOUS in reference to, for example and not limitation, the term "receptor," shall mean that which is naturally produced by a mammal (for example, and not limitation, a human) or a virus. By contrast, the term **NON-ENDOGENOUS** in this context shall mean that which is not naturally produced by a mammal (for example, and not limitation, a human) or a virus.

HOST CELL shall mean a cell capable of having a Plasmid and/or Vector incorporated therein. In the case of a prokaryotic Host Cell, a Plasmid is typically replicated as a autonomous molecule as the Host Cell replicates (generally, the Plasmid is thereafter isolated for introduction into a eukaryotic Host Cell); in the case of a eukaryotic Host Cell, a Plasmid is integrated into the cellular DNA of the Host Cell such that when the eukaryotic Host Cell replicates, the Plasmid replicates. Preferably, for the purposes of the invention disclosed herein, the Host Cell is eukaryotic, more preferably, mammalian, and most preferably selected from the group consisting of 293, 293T and COS-7 cells.

LIGAND shall mean an endogenous, naturally occurring molecule specific for an endogenous, naturally occurring receptor.

NON-ORPHAN RECEPTOR shall mean an endogenous naturally occurring molecule specific for an endogenous naturally occurring ligand wherein the binding of a ligand to a receptor activates an intracellular signaling pathway.

ORPHAN RECEPTOR shall mean an endogenous receptor for which the endogenous ligand specific for that receptor has not been identified or is not known.

PLASMID shall mean the combination of a Vector and cDNA. Generally, a Plasmid is introduced into a Host Cell for the purposes of replication and/or expression of the cDNA as a protein.

VECTOR sin reference to cDNA shall mean a circular DNA capable of incorporating at least one cDNA and capable of incorporation into a Host Cell.

The order of the following sections is set forth for presentational efficiency and is not intended, nor should be construed, as a limitation on the disclosure or the claims to follow.

A. Identification of Human GPCRs

The efforts of the Human Genome project have led to the identification of a plethora of information regarding nucleic acid sequences located within the human genome; it has been the case in this endeavor that genetic sequence information has been made available without an understanding or recognition as to whether or not any particular genomic sequence does or may contain open-reading frame information that translate human proteins. Several methods of identifying nucleic acid sequences within the human genome are within the purview of those having ordinary skill in the art. For example, and not limitation, a variety of GPCRs, disclosed herein, were discovered by reviewing the GenBank™ database, while other GPCRs were discovered by utilizing a nucleic acid sequence of a GPCR, previously sequenced, to conduct a BLAST™ search of the EST database. **Table A**, below, lists the disclosed endogenous orphan GPCRs along with a GPCR's respective homologous GPCR:

TABLE A

Disclosed Human Orphan GPCRs	Accession Number Identified	Open Reading Frame (Base Pairs)	Per Cent Homology To Designated GPCR	Reference To Homologous GPCR (Accession No.)
hARE-3	AL033379	1,260 bp	52.3% LPA-R	U92642
hARE-4	AC006087	1,119 bp	36% P2Y5	AF000546
hARE-5	AC006255	1,104 bp	32% *Oryzias latipes*	D43633
hGPR27	AA775870	1,128 bp		
hARE-1	AI090920	999 bp	43% KIAA0001	D13626
hARE-2	AA359504	1,122 bp	53% GPR27	
hPPR1	H67224	1,053 bp	39% EBI1	L31581
hG2A	AA754702	1,113 bp	31% GPR4	L36148
hRUP3	AL035423	1,005 bp	30% *Drosophila melanogaster*	2133653
hRUP4	AI307658	1,296 bp	32% pNPGPR 28% and 29 % *Zebra fish* Ya and Yb, respectively	NP_004876 AAC41276 and AAB94616
hRUP5	AC005849	1,413 bp	25% DEZ 23% FMLPR	Q99788 P21462
hRUP6	AC005871	1,245 bp	48% GPR66	NP_006047

hRUP7	AC007922	1,173 bp	43% H3R	AF140538
hCHN3	EST 36581	1,113 bp	53% GPR27	
hCHN4	AA804531	1,077 bp	32% thrombin	4503637
hCHN6	EST 2134670	1,503 bp	36% edg-1	NP_001391
hCHN8	EST 764455	1,029 bp	47% KIAA0001	D13626
hCHN9	EST 1541536	1,077 bp	41% LTB4R	NM_000752
hCHN10	EST 1365839	1,055 bp	35% P2Y	NM_002563

Receptor homology is useful in terms of gaining an appreciation of a role of the disclosed receptors within the human body. Additionally, such homology can provide insight as to possible endogenous ligand(s) that may be natural activators for the disclosed orphan GPCRs.

The ARE-2 receptor disclosed herein was discovered by screening a human genomic library using EST clone 68530 (GenBank Accession Number AA359504). An analysis of this sequence by the named invnetor herein has led to the discovery of a 1,122 base-pair open reading-frame, and upon analysis thereof, this open reading-frame sequence evidences sequence homology with the human GPR27, seven-transmembrane receptor.

The nucleic-acid sequence of the novel human receptor ARE-2 is set forth in SEQ.ID.NO.19 and the putative amino acid sequence thereof is set forth in SEQ.ID.NO.20. An alignment report comparing the sequence set forth in SEQ.ID.NO.20 and the reported amino acid sequence for the human GPR27, seven-transmembrane receptor (*see* Figure 1) indicates there is a 53% sequence homology between these receptors.

B. Receptor Screening

Techniques have become more readily available over the past few years for endogenous-ligand identification (this, primarily, for the purpose of providing a means of conducting receptor-binding assays that require a receptor's endogenous ligand)

because the traditional study of receptors has always proceeded from the a priori assumption (historically based) that the endogenous ligand must first be identified before discovery could proceed to find antagonists and other molecules that could affect the receptor. Even in cases where an antagonist might have been known first, the search immediately extended to looking for the endogenous ligand. This mode of thinking has persisted in receptor research even after the discovery of constitutively activated receptors. What has not been heretofore recognized is that it is the active state of the receptor that is most useful for discovering agonists, partial agonists, and inverse agonists of the receptor. For those diseases which result from an overly active receptor or an under-active receptor, what is desired in a therapeutic drug is a compound which acts to diminish the active state of a receptor or enhance the activity of the receptor, respectively, not necessarily a drug which is an antagonist to the endogenous ligand. This is because a compound that reduces or enhances the activity of the active receptor state need not bind at the same site as the endogenous ligand. Thus, as taught by a method of this invention, any search for therapeutic compounds should start by screening compounds against the ligand-independent active state.

As is known in the art, GPCRs can be "active" in their endogenous state even without the binding of the receptor's endogenous ligand thereto. Such naturally-active receptors can be screened for the direct identification (*i.e.*, without the need for the receptor's endogenous ligand) of, in particular, inverse agonists. Alternatively, the receptor can be "activated" via, *e.g.*, mutation of the receptor to establish a non-endogenous version of the receptor that is active in the absence of the receptor's endogenous ligand.

Screening candidate compounds against an endogenous or non-endogenous, constitutively activated version of the human orphan GPCRs disclosed herein can

provide for the direct identification of candidate compounds which act at this cell surface receptor, without requiring use of the receptor's endogenous ligand. By determining areas within the body where the endogenous version of human GPCRs disclosed herein is expressed and/or over-expressed, it is possible to determine related disease/disorder states which are associated with the expression and/or over-expression of the receptor; such an approach is disclosed in this patent document.

With respect to creation of a mutation that may evidence constitutive activation of human orphan GPCRs disclosed herein is based upon the distance from the proline residue at which is presumed to be located within TM6 of the GPCR typically nears the TM6/IC3 interface (such proline residue appears to be quite conserved). By mutating the amino acid residue located 16 amino acid residues from this residue (presumably located in the IC3 region of the receptor) to, most preferably, a lysine residue, such activation may be obtained. Other amino acid residues may be useful in the mutation at this position to achieve this objective.

C. Disease/Disorder Identification and/or Selection

Preferably, the DNA sequence of the human orphan GPCR can be used to make a probe for (a) dot-blot analysis against tissue-mRNA, and/or (b) RT-PCR identification of the expression of the receptor in tissue samples. The presence of a receptor in a tissue source, or a diseased tissue, or the presence of the receptor at elevated concentrations in diseased tissue compared to a normal tissue, can be preferably utilized to identify a correlation with a treatment regimen, including but not limited to, a disease associated with that disease. Receptors can equally well be localized to regions of organs by this technique. Based on the known functions of the specific tissues to which the receptor is localized, the putative functional role of the receptor can be deduced.

D. Screening of Candidate Compounds

1. Generic GPCR screening assay techniques

When a G protein receptor becomes constitutively active (i.e., active in the absence of endogenous ligand binding thereto), it binds to a G protein (*e.g.*, Gq, Gs, Gi, Go) and stimulates the binding of GTP to the G protein. The G protein then acts as a GTPase and slowly hydrolyzes the GTP to GDP, whereby the receptor, under normal conditions, becomes deactivated. However, constitutively activated receptors continue to exchange GDP to GTP. A non-hydrolyzable analog of GTP, [^{35}S]GTPγS, can be used to monitor enhanced binding to membranes which express constitutively activated receptors. It is reported that [^{35}S]GTPγS can be used to monitor G protein coupling to membranes in the absence and presence of ligand. An example of this monitoring, among other examples well-known and available to those in the art, was reported by Traynor and Nahorski in 1995. The preferred use of this assay system is for initial screening of candidate compounds because the system is generically applicable to all G protein-coupled receptors regardless of the particular G protein that interacts with the intracellular domain of the receptor.

2. Specific GPCR screening assay techniques

Once candidate compounds are identified using the "generic" G protein-coupled receptor assay (*i.e.*, an assay to select compounds that are agonists, partial agonists, or inverse agonists), further screening to confirm that the compounds have interacted at the receptor site is preferred. For example, a compound identified by the "generic" assay may not bind to the receptor, but may instead merely "uncouple" the G protein from the intracellular domain.

a. Gs and Gi.

Gs stimulates the enzyme adenylyl cyclase. Gi (and Go), on the other hand, inhibit this enzyme. Adenylyl cyclase catalyzes the conversion of ATP to cAMP;

thus, constitutively activated GPCRs that couple the Gs protein are associated with increased cellular levels of cAMP. On the other hand, constitutively activated GPCRs that couple the Gi (or Go) protein are associated with decreased cellular levels of cAMP. *See, generally*, "Indirect Mechanisms of Synaptic Transmission," Chpt. 8, From Neuron To Brain (3^{rd} Ed.) Nichols, J.G. et al eds. Sinauer Associates, Inc. (1992). Thus, assays that detect cAMP can be utilized to determine if a candidate compound is, *e.g.*, an inverse agonist to the receptor (*i.e.*, such a compound would decrease the levels of cAMP). A variety of approaches known in the art for measuring cAMP can be utilized; a most preferred approach relies upon the use of anti-cAMP antibodies in an ELISA-based format. Another type of assay that can be utilized is a whole cell second messenger reporter system assay. Promoters on genes drive the expression of the proteins that a particular gene encodes. Cyclic AMP drives gene expression by promoting the binding of a cAMP-responsive DNA binding protein or transcription factor (CREB) which then binds to the promoter at specific sites called cAMP response elements and drives the expression of the gene. Reporter systems can be constructed which have a promoter containing multiple cAMP response elements before the reporter gene, *e.g.*, β-galactosidase or luciferase. Thus, a constitutively activated Gs-linked receptor causes the accumulation of cAMP that then activates the gene and expression of the reporter protein. The reporter protein such as β-galactosidase or luciferase can then be detected using standard biochemical assays (Chen et al. 1995).

b. Go and Gq.

Gq and Go are associated with activation of the enzyme phospholipase C, which in turn hydrolyzes the phospholipid PIP_2, releasing two intracellular messengers: diacycloglycerol (DAG) and inistol 1,4,5-triphoisphate (IP_3). Increased accumulation of IP_3 is associated with activation of Gq- and Go-associated receptors.

See, generally, "Indirect Mechanisms of Synaptic Transmission," Chpt. 8, From Neuron To Brain (3rd Ed.) Nichols, J.G. et al eds. Sinauer Associates, Inc. (1992). Assays that detect IP_3 accumulation can be utilized to determine if a candidate compound is, *e.g.*, an inverse agonist to a Gq- or Go-associated receptor (*i.e.*, such a compound would decrease the levels of IP_3). Gq-associated receptors can also been examined using an AP1 reporter assay in that Gq-dependent phospholipase C causes activation of genes containing AP1 elements; thus, activated Gq-associated receptors will evidence an increase in the expression of such genes, whereby inverse agonists thereto will evidence a decrease in such expression, and agonists will evidence an increase in such expression. Commercially available assays for such detection are available.

3. GPCR Fusion Protein

The use of an endogenous, constitutively activated orphan GPCR, or a non-endogenous, constitutively activated orphan GPCR, for screening of candidate compounds for the direct identification of inverse agonists, agonists and partial agonists provides a unique challenge in that, by definition, the receptor is active even in the absence of an endogenous ligand bound thereto. Thus, it is often useful that an approach be utilized that can enhance the signal obtained by the activated receptor. A preferred approach is the use of a GPCR Fusion Protein.

Generally, once it is determined that a GPCR is or has been constitutively activated, using the assay techniques set forth above (as well as others), it is possible to determine the predominant G protein that couples with the endogenous GPCR. Coupling of the G protein to the GPCR provides a signaling pathway that can be assessed. Because it is most preferred that screening take place by use of a mammalian expression system, such a system will be expected to have endogenous G protein therein.

Thus, by definition, in such a system, the constitutively activated orphan GPCR will continuously signal. In this regard, it is preferred that this signal be enhanced such that in the presence of, *e.g.*, an inverse agonist to the receptor, it is more likely that it will be able to more readily differentiate, particularly in the context of screening, between the receptor when it is contacted with the inverse agonist.

The GPCR Fusion Protein is intended to enhance the efficacy of G protein coupling with the GPCR. The GPCR Fusion Protein is preferred for screening with a non-endogenous, constitutively activated GPCR because such an approach increases the signal that is most preferably utilized in such screening techniques, although the GPCR Fusion Protein can also be (and preferably is) used with an endogenous, constitutively activated GPCR. This is important in facilitating a significant "signal to noise" ratio; such a significant ratio is import preferred for the screening of candidate compounds as disclosed herein.

The construction of a construct useful for expression of a GPCR Fusion Protein is within the purview of those having ordinary skill in the art. Commercially available expression vectors and systems offer a variety of approaches that can fit the particular needs of an investigator. The criteria of importance for such a GPCR Fusion Protein construct is that the GPCR sequence and the G protein sequence both be in-frame (preferably, the sequence for the GPCR is upstream of the G protein sequence) and that the "stop" codon of the GPCR must be deleted or replaced such that upon expression of the GPCR, the G protein can also be expressed. The GPCR can be linked directly to the G protein, or there can be spacer residues between the two (preferably, no more than about 12, although this number can be readily ascertained by one of ordinary skill in the art). We have a preference (based upon convenience) of use of a spacer in that some restriction sites that are not used will,

effectively, upon expression, become a spacer. Most preferably, the G protein that couples to the GPCR will have been identified prior to the creation of the GPCR Fusion Protein construct. Because there are only a few G proteins that have been identified, it is preferred that a construct comprising the sequence of the G protein (*i.e.,* a universal G protein construct) be available for insertion of an endogenous GPCR sequence therein; this provides for efficiency in the context of large-scale screening of a variety of different endogenous GPCRs having different sequences.

E. Other Utility

Although a preferred use of the human orphan GPCRs disclosed herein may be for the direct identification of candidate compounds as inverse agonists, agonists or partial agonists (preferably for use as pharmaceutical agents), these versions of human GPCRs can also be utilized in research settings. For example, *in vitro* and *in vivo* systems incorporating GPCRs can be utilized to further elucidate and understand the roles these receptors play in the human condition, both normal and diseased, as well as understanding the role of constitutive activation as it applies to understanding the signaling cascade. The value in human orphan GPCRs is that its utility as a research tool is enhanced in that by determining the location(s) of such receptors within the body, the GPCRs can be used to understand the role of these receptors in the human body before the endogenous ligand therefor is identified. Other uses of the disclosed receptors will become apparent to those in the art based upon, *inter alia*, a review of this patent document.

EXAMPLES

The following examples are presented for purposes of elucidation, and not limitation, of the present invention. While specific nucleic acid and amino acid sequences are disclosed herein, those of ordinary skill in the art are credited with the

ability to make minor modifications to these sequences while achieving the same or substantially similar results reported below. Unless otherwise indicated below, all nucleic acid sequences for the disclosed endogenous orphan human GPCRs have been sequenced and verified. For purposes of equivalent receptors, those of ordinary skill in the art will readily appreciate that conservative substitutions can be made to the disclosed sequences to obtain a functionally equivalent receptor.

Example 1
ENDOGENOUS HUMAN GPCRS

1. Identification of Human GPCRs

Several of the disclosed endogenous human GPCRs were identified based upon a review of the GenBank database information. While searching the database, the following cDNA clones were identified as evidenced below.

Disclosed Human Orphan GPCRs	Accession Number	Complete DNA Sequence (Base Pairs)	Open Reading Frame (Base Pairs)	Nucleic Acid SEQ.ID. NO.	Amino Acid SEQ.ID. NO.
hARE-3	AL033379	111,389 bp	1,260 bp	1	2
hARE-4	AC006087	226,925 bp	1,119 bp	3	4
hARE-5	AC006255	127,605 bp	1,104 bp	5	6
hRUP3	AL035423	140,094 bp	1,005 bp	7	8
hRUP5	AC005849	169,144 bp	1,413 bp	9	10
hRUP6	AC005871	218,807 bp	1,245 bp	11	12
hRUP7	AC007922	158,858 bp	1,173 bp	13	14

Other disclosed endogenous human GPCRs were identified by conducting a BLAST search of EST database (dbest) using the following EST clones as query sequences. The following EST clones identified were then used as a probe to screen a human genomic library.

Disclosed Human Orphan GPCRs	Query (Sequence)	EST Clone/ Accession No. Identified	Open Reading Frame (Base Pairs)	Nucleic Acid SEQ.ID.NO.	Amino Acid SEQ.ID.NO.
hGPCR27	Mouse	AA775870	1,125 bp	15	16

	GPCR27				
hARE-1	TDAG	1689643 AI090920	999 bp	17	18
hARE-2	GPCR27	68530 AA359504	1,122 bp	19	20
hPPR1	Bovine PPR1	238667 H67224	1,053 bp	21	22
hG2A	Mouse 1179426	*See Example 2(a), below*	1,113 bp	23	24
hCHN3	N.A.	EST 36581 (full length)	1,113 bp	25	26
hCHN4	TDAG	1184934 AA804531	1,077 bp	27	28
hCHN6	N.A.	EST 2134670 (full length)	1,503 bp	29	30
hCHN8	KIAA0001	EST 764455	1,029 bp	31	32
hCHN 9	1365839	EST 1541536	1,077 bp	33	34
hCHN10	Mouse EST 1365839	Human 1365839	1,005 bp	35	36
hRUP4	N.A.	AI307658	1,296 bp	37	38

N.A. = "not applicable".

1.a Identification of Human ARE-2

The disclosed human ARE-2 was identified based upon the use of EST database information. The nucleic acid sequence of human GPR27 was used to conduct a BLAST search of the EST database ("dbest" search). EST clone 68530 (Genbank Accession Number AA359504) was identified from this search and then used as a probe to screen a human genomic library (Stratagene, #942503), following manufacturer instructions. This resulted in a positive genomic clone; the fragment containing a coding sequence was localized with restriction mapping and Southern blot analysis. This fragment was then subcloned into pBluScript (Stratagene), followed by sequencing (SEQ.ID.NO.:1) of human ARE-2. This sequence was then-sub-cloned into pCMV (*see infra*). The putative amino acid sequence for ARE-2 is set forth in SEQ.ID.NO.:2.

1.b Preparation of Non-Endogenous, Constitutively Activated ARE-2

Preparation of the non-endogenous human ARE-2 receptor that may evidence constitutive activation of the receptor disclosed herein may be accomplished by

creating a mutation at position 285G, most preferably an G285K mutation. Mutagenesis can preferably be performed using a Transformer Site-Directed™ Mutagenesis Kit (Clontech) according to manufacturer's instructions. The two mutagenesis primers are to be utilized, a lysine mutagenesis oligonucleotide that creates the lysine mutation at amino acid position 285G (*e.g.*, changing GGC to AAA at nucelotides 853-855) and a selection marker oligonucleotide.

2. Full Length Cloning

a. hG2A (Seq. Id. Nos. 23 & 24)

Mouse EST clone 1179426 was used to obtain a human genomic clone containing all but three amino acid hG2A coding sequences. The 5'end of this coding sequence was obtained by using 5'RACE™, and the template for PCR was Clontech's Human Spleen Marathon-ready™ cDNA. The disclosed human G2A was amplified by PCR using the G2A cDNA specific primers for the first and second round PCR as shown in SEQ.ID.NO.: 39 and SEQ.ID.NO.:40 as follows:

5'-CTGTGTACAGCAGTTCGCAGAGTG-3' (SEQ.ID.NO.: 39; 1st round PCR)

5'-GAGTGCCAGGCAGAGCAGGTAGAC-3' (SEQ.ID.NO.: 40; second round PCR).

PCR was performed using Advantage™ GC Polymerase Kit (Clontech; manufacturing instructions will be followed), at 94°C for 30 sec followed by 5 cycles of 94°C for 5 sec and 72°C for 4 min; and 30 cycles of 94° for 5 sec and 70° for 4 min. An approximate 1.3 Kb PCR fragment was purified from agarose gel, digested with Hind III and Xba I and cloned into the expression vector pRC/CMV2 (Invitrogen). The cloned-insert was sequenced using the T7 Sequenase™ kit (USB Amersham; manufacturer instructions will be followed) and the sequence was compared with the presented sequence. Expression of the human G2A will be

detected by probing an RNA dot blot (Clontech; manufacturer instructions will be followed) with the P^{32}-labeled fragment.

b. hCHN9 (Seq. Id. Nos. 33 & 34)

Sequencing of the EST clone 1541536 indicated that hCHN9 is a partial cDNA clone having only an initiation codon; *i.e.,* the termination codon was missing. When hCHN9 was used to "blast" against the data base (nr), the 3' sequence of hCHN9 was 100% homologous to the 5' untranslated region of the leukotriene B4 receptor cDNA, which contained a termination codon in the frame with hCHN9 coding sequence. To determine whether the 5' untranslated region of LTB4R cDNA was the 3' sequence of hCHN9, PCR was performed using primers based upon the 5' sequence flanking the initiation codon found in hCHN9 and the 3' sequence around the termination codon found in the LTB4R 5' untranslated region. The 5' primer sequence utilized was as follows:

5'-CCCGAATTCCTGCTTGCTCCCAGCTTGGCCC-3' (SEQ.ID.NO.: 41; sense) and

5'-TGTGGATCCTGCTGTCAAAGGTCCCATTCCGG-3' (SEQ.ID.NO.: 42; antisense).

PCR was performed using thymus cDNA as a template and rTth polymerase (Perkin Elmer) with the buffer system provided by the manufacturer, 0.25 uM of each primer, and 0.2 mM of each 4 nucleotides. The cycle condition was 30 cycles of 94°C for 1 min, 65°C for 1min and 72 °C for 1 min and 10 sec. A 1.1kb fragment consistent with the predicted size was obtained from PCR. This PCR fragment was subcloned into pCMV (*see* below) and sequenced (*see,* SEQ.ID.NO.: 33).

c. hRUP 4 (Seq. Id. Nos. 37 & 38)

The full length hRUP4 was cloned by RT-PCR with human brain cDNA (Clontech) as templates:

5'-TCACAATGCTAGGTGTGGTC-3' (SEQ.ID.NO.: 43; sense) and

5'-TGCATAGACAATGGGATTACAG-3' (SEQ.ID.NO.: 44; antisense).

PCR was performed using TaqPlus™ Precision™ polymerase (Stratagene; manufacturing instructions will be followed) by the following cycles: 94°C for 2 min; 94°C 30 sec; 55°C for 30 sec, 72°C for 45 sec, and 72°C for 10 min. Cycles 2 through 4 were repeated 30 times.

The PCR products were separated on a 1% agarose gel and a 500 bp PCR fragment was isolated and cloned into the pCRII-TOPO vector (Invitrogen) and sequenced using the T7 DNA Sequenase™ kit (Amsham) and the SP6/T7 primers (Stratagene). Sequence analysis revealed that the PCR fragment was indeed an alternatively spliced form of AI307658 having a continuous open reading frame with similarity to other GPCRs. The completed sequence of this PCR fragment was as follows:

5'-TCACAATGCTAGGTGTGGTCTGGCTGGTGGCAGTCATCGTAGGATCACCCATGTGGCAC
GTGCAACAACTTGAGATCAAATATGACTTCCTATATGAAAAGGAACACATCTGCTGCTTA
GAAGAGTGGACCAGCCCTGTGCACCAGAAGATCTACACCACCTTCATCCTTGTCATCCTCT
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ATATGATGATGTCACAATCAAGATGATTTTTGCTATCGTGCAAATTATTGGATTTTCCAAC
TCCATCTGTAATCCCATTGTCTATGCA-3' (SEQ.ID.NO.: 45)

Based on the above sequence, two sense oligonucleotide primer sets:

5'-CTGCTTAGAAGAGTGGACCAG-3' (SEQ.ID.NO.: 46; oligo 1),

5'-CTGTGCACCAGAAGATCTACAC-3' (SEQ.IDNO.: 47; oligo 2)

and two antisense oligonucleotide primer sets:

5'-CAAGGATGAAGGTGGTGTAGA-3' (SEQ.ID.NO.: 48; oligo 3)

5'-GTGTAGATCTTCTGGTGCACAGG-3' (SEQ.ID.NO.: 49; oligo 4)

were used for 3'- and 5'-race PCR with a human brain Marathon-Ready™ cDNA (Clontech, Cat# 7400-1) as template, according to manufacture's instructions. DNA fragments generated by the RACE PCR were cloned into the pCRII-TOPO™ vector

(Invitrogen) and sequenced using the SP6/T7 primers (Stratagene) and some internal primers. The 3' RACE product contained a poly(A) tail and a completed open reading frame ending at a TAA stop codon. The 5' RACE product contained an incomplete 5' end; *i.e.*, the ATG initiation codon was not present.

Based on the new 5' sequence, oligo 3 and the following primer:

5'-GCAATGCAGGTCATAGTGAGC -3' (SEQ.ID.NO.: 50; oligo 5)

were used for the second round of 5' RACE PCR and the PCR products were analyzed as above. A third round of 5' RACE PCR was carried out utilizing antisense primers:

5'-TGGAGCATGGTGACGGGAATGCAGAAG-3' (SEQ.ID.NO.: 51; oligo 6) and

5'-GTGATGAGCAGGTCACTGAGCGCCAAG-3' (SEQ.ID.NO.: 52; oligo7).

The sequence of the 5' RACE PCR products revealed the presence of the initiation codon ATG, and further round of 5' RACE PCR did not generate any more 5' sequence. The completed 5' sequence was confirmed by RT-PCR using sense primer

5'-GCAATGCAGGCGCTTAACATTAC-3' (SEQ.ID.NO.: 53; oligo 8)

and oligo 4 as primers and sequence analysis of the 650 bp PCR product generated from human brain and heart cDNA templates (Clontech, Cat# 7404-1). The completed 3' sequence was confirmed by RT-PCR using oligo 2 and the following antisense primer:

5'-TTGGGTTACAATCTGAAGGGCA-3' (SEQ.ID.NO.: 54; oligo 9)

and sequence analysis of the 670 bp PCR product generated from human brain and heart cDNA templates. (Clontech, Cat# 7404-1).

d. hRUP5 (Seq. Id. Nos. 9 & 10)

The full length hRUP5 was cloned by RT-PCR using a sense primer upstream from ATG, the initiation codon (SEQ.ID.NO.: 55), and an antisense primer

containing TCA as the stop codon (SEQ.ID.NO.: 56), which had the following sequences:

5'-ACTCCGTGTCCAGCAGGACTCTG-3' (SEQ.ID.NO.:55)

5'-TGCGTGTTCCTGGACCCTCACGTG-3' (SEQ.ID.NO.: 56)

and human peripheral leukocyte cDNA (Clontech) as a template. Advantage cDNA polymerase (Clontech) was used for the amplification in a 50ul reaction by the following cycle with step 2 through step 4 repeated 30 times: 94°C for 30 sec; 94° for 15 sec; 69° for 40 sec; 72°C for 3 min; and 72°C fro 6 min. A 1.4kb PCR fragment was isolated and cloned with the pCRII-TOPO™ vector (Invitrogen) and completely sequenced using the T7 DNA Sequenase™ kit (Amsham). *See,* SEQ.ID.NO.: 9.

e. hRUP6 (Seq. Id. Nos. 11 & 12)

The full length hRUP6 was cloned by RT-PCR using primers:

5'-CAGGCCTTGGATTTTAATGTCAGGGATGG-3' (SEQ.ID.NO.: 57) and

5'-GGAGAGTCAGCTCTGAAAGAATTCAGG-3' (SEQ.ID.NO.: 58);

and human thymus Marathon-Ready™ cDNA (Clontech) as a template. Advantage cDNA polymerase (Clontech, according to manufacturer's instructions) was used for the amplification in a 50ul reaction by the following cycle: 94°C for 30sec; 94°C for 5 sec; 66°C for 40sec; 72°C for 2.5 sec and 72°C for 7 min. Cycles 2 through 4 were repeated 30 times. A 1.3 Kb PCR fragment was isolated and cloned into the pCRII-TOPO™ vector (Invitrogen) and completely sequenced (*see,* SEQ.ID.NO.: 11) using the ABI Big Dye Terminator™ kit (P.E. Biosystem).

f. hRUP7 (Seq. Id. Nos. 13 & 14)

The full length RUP7 was cloned by RT-PCR using primers:

5'–TGATGTGATGCCAGATACTAATAGCAC–3' (SEQ.ID.NO.: 59; sense) and

5'–CCTGATTCATTTAGGTGAGATTGAGAC–3' (SEQ.ID.NO.: 60; antisense)

and human peripheral leukocyte cDNA (Clontech) as a template. Advantage™ cDNA polymerase (Clontech) was used for the amplification in a 50 ul reaction by the following cycle with step 2 to step 4 repeated 30 times: 94°C for 2 minutes; 94°C for 15 seconds; 60°C for 20 seconds; 72°C for 2 minutes; 72°C for 10 minutes. A 1.25 Kb PCR fragment was isolated and cloned into the pCRII-TOPO™ vector (Invitrogen) and completely sequenced using the ABI Big Dye Terminator™ kit (P.E. Biosystem). *See*, SEQ.ID.NO.: 13.

g. hARE-5 (Seq. Id. Nos. 5 & 6)

The full length hARE-5 was cloned by PCR using the hARE5 specific primers 5'-CAGCGCAGGGTGAAGCCTGAGAGC-3' SEQ.ID.NO.: 69 (sense, 5' of initiation codon ATG) and 5'-GGCACCTGCTGTGACCTGTGCAGG-3' SEQ.ID.NO.:70 (antisense, 3' of stop codon TGA) and human genomic DNA as template. TaqPlus Precision™ DNA polymerase (Stratagene) was used for the amplification by the following cycle with step 2 to step 4 repeated 35 times: 96°C, 2 minutes; 96°C, 20 seconds; 58°C, 30 seconds; 72°C, 2 minutes; and 72°C, 10 minutes

A 1.1 Kb PCR fragment of predicated size was isolated and cloned into the pCRII-TOPO™ vector (Invitrogen) and completely sequenced (SEQ.ID.NO.:5) using the T7 DNA Sequenase™ kit (Amsham).

h. hARE-4 (Seq. Id. Nos.: 3 & 4)

The full length hARE-4 was cloned by PCR using the hARE-4 specific primers 5'-CTGGTGTGCTCCATGGCATCCC-3' SEQ.ID.NO.:67 (sense, 5' of initiation codon ATG) and 5'-GTAAGCCTCCCAGAACGAGAGG-3' SEQ.ID.NO.: 68 (antisense, 3' of stop codon TGA) and human genomic DNA as template. Taq DNA polymerase (Stratagene) and 5% DMSO was used for the amplification by the following cycle

with step 2 to step 3 repeated 35 times: 94°C, 3 minutes; 94°C, 30 seconds; 59°C, 2 minutes; 72°C, 10 minutes

A 1.12 Kb PCR fragment of predicated size was isolated and cloned into the pCRII-TOPO™ vector (Invitrogen) and completely sequenced (SEQ.ID.NO.:3) using the T7 DNA Sequenase™ kit (Amsham).

i. hARE-3 (Seq.Id.Nos.: 1 & 2)

The full length hARE-3 was cloned by PCR using the hARE-3 specific primers 5'-gatcaagcttCCATCCTACTGAAACC**ATG**GTC-3' SEQ.ID.NO.:65 (sense, lower case nucleotides represent Hind III overhang, **ATG** as initiation codon) and 5'-gatcagatctCAGTTCCAATATT**CA**CACCACCGTC-3' SEQ.ID.NO.:66 (antisense, lower case nucleotides represent Xba I overhang, **TCA** as stop codon) and human genomic DNA as template. TaqPlus Precision™ DNA polymerase (Stratagene) was used for the amplification by the following cycle with step 2 to step 4 repeated 35 times: 94°C, 3 minutes; 94°C, 1 minute; 55°C, 1 minute; 72°C, 2 minutes; 72°C, 10 minutes.

A 1.3 Kb PCR fragment of predicated size was isolated and digested with Hind III and Xba I, cloned into the pRC/CMV2 vector (Invitrogen) at the Hind III and Xba I sites and completely sequenced (SEQ.ID.NO.:1) using the T7 DNA Sequenase™ kit (Amsham).

j. hRUP3 (Seq. Id. Nos.:7 & 8)

The full length hRUP3 was cloned by PCR using the hRUP3 specific primers 5'-GTCCTGCCACTTCGAGAC**ATG**G-3' SEQ.ID.NO.:71 (sense, **ATG** as initiation codon) and 5'-GAAACTTCTCTGCCCTTACCGTC-3' SEQ.ID.NO.:72 (antisense, 3' of stop codon TAA) and human genomic DNA as template. TaqPlus Precision™ DNA polymerase (Stratagene) was used for the amplification by the following cycle with step 2 to step

4 repeated 35 times: 94°C, 3 minutes; 94°C, 1 minute; 58°C, 1 minute; 72°C, 2 minutes; 72°C, 10 minutes

A 1.0 Kb PCR fragment of predicated size was isolated and cloned into the pCRII-TOPO™ vector (Invitrogen) and completely sequenced (SEQ.ID.NO.: 7)using the T7 DNA sequenase kit (Amsham).

Example 2
RECEPTOR EXPRESSION

Although a variety of cells are available to the art for the expression of proteins, it is most preferred that mammalian cells be utilized. The primary reason for this is predicated upon practicalities, *i.e.*, utilization of, *e.g.*, yeast cells for the expression of a GPCR, while possible, introduces into the protocol a non-mammalian cell which may not (indeed, in the case of yeast, does not) include the receptor-coupling, genetic-mechanism and secretary pathways that have evolved for mammalian systems – thus, results obtained in non-mammalian cells, while of potential use, are not as preferred as that obtained from mammalian cells. Of the mammalian cells, COS-7, 293 and 293T cells are particularly preferred, although the specific mammalian cell utilized can be predicated upon the particular needs of the artisan. The general procedure for expression of the disclosed GPCRs is as follows.

On day one, $1X10^7$ 293T cells per 150mm plate were plated out. On day two, two reaction tubes will be prepared (the proportions to follow for each tube are per plate): tube A will be prepared by mixing 20μg DNA (*e.g.*, pCMV vector; pCMV vector with receptor cDNA, etc.) in 1.2ml serum free DMEM (Irvine Scientific, Irvine, CA); tube B will be prepared by mixing 120μl lipofectamine (Gibco BRL) in 1.2ml serum free DMEM. Tubes A and B are admixed by inversions (several times), followed by incubation at room temperature for 30-45min. The admixture can be referred to as the

"transfection mixture". Plated 293T cells are washed with 1XPBS, followed by addition of 10ml serum free DMEM. 2.4ml of the transfection mixture will then be added to the cells, followed by incubation for 4hrs at 37°C/5% CO_2. The transfection mixture was then be removed by aspiration, followed by the addition of 25ml of DMEM/10% Fetal Bovine Serum. Cells will then be incubated at 37°C/5% CO_2. After 72hr incubation, cells can then be harvested and utilized for analysis.

Example 3
TISSUE DISTRIBUTION OF THE DISCLOSED HUMAN GPCRS

Several approaches can be used for determination of the tissue distribution of the GPCRs disclosed herein.

1. Dot-Blot Analysis

Using a commercially available human-tissue dot-blot format, endogenous orphan GPCRs were probed for a determination of the areas where such receptors are localized. cDNA fragments from the GPCRs of Example 1 (radiolabelled) were (or can be) used as the probe: radiolabeled probe was (or can be) generated using the complete receptor cDNA (excised from the vector) using a Prime-It II™ Random Primer Labeling Kit (Stratagene, #300385), according to manufacturer's instructions. A human RNA Master Blot™ (Clontech, #7770-1) was hybridized with the endogenous human GPCR radiolabeled probe and washed under stringent conditions according manufacturer's instructions. The blot was exposed to Kodak BioMax™ Autoradiography film overnight at -80°C. Results are summarized for several receptors in Table B and C (*see* Figures 1A and 1B for a grid identifying the various tissues and their locations, respectively). Exemplary dot-blots are provided in Figure 2A and 2B for results derived using hCHN3 and hCHN8, respectively.

TABLE B

ORPHAN GPCR	Tissue Distribution (highest levels, relative to other tissues in the dot-blot)
hGPCR27	Fetal brain, Putamen, Pituitary gland, Caudate nucleus
hARE-1	Spleen, Peripheral leukocytes, Fetal spleen
hPPR1	Pituitary gland, Heart, salivary gland, Small intestine, Testis
hRUP3	Pancreas
hCHN3	Fetal brain, Putamen, Occipital cortex
hCHN9	Pancreas, Small intestine, Liver
hCHN10	Kidney, Thryoid

TABLE C

ORPHAN GPCR	Tissue Distribution (highest levels, relative to other tissues in the dot-blot)
hARE-3	Cerebellum left, Cerebellum right, Testis, Accumbens
hGPCR3	Corpus collusum, Caudate nucleus, Liver, Heart, Inter-Ventricular Septum
hARE-2	Cerebellum left, Cerebellum right, Substantia
hCHN8	Cerebellum left, Cerebellum right, Kidney, Lung

2. RT-PCR

a. hRUP3

To ascertain the tissue distribution of hRUP3 mRNA, RT-PCR was performed using hRUP3-specific primers and human multiple tissue cDNA panels (MTC, Clontech) as templates. Taq DNA polymerase (Stratagene) was utilized for the PCR reaction, using the following reaction cycles in a 40ul reaction: 94°C for 2 min; 94°C for 15 sec; 55°C for 30 sec; 72°C for 1 min; 72° C, for 10 min. Primers were as follows:

5'-GACAGGTACCTTGCCATCAAG-3' (SEQ.ID.NO.: 61; sense)

5'-CTGCACAATGCCAGTGATAAGG-3' (SEQ.ID.NO.: 62; antisense).

20ul of the reaction was loaded onto a 1% agarose gel; results are set forth in Figure 3.

As is supported by the data of Figure 3, of the 16 human tissues in the cDNA panel utilized (brain, colon, heart, kidney, lung, ovary, pancreas, placenta, prostate, skeleton, small intestine, spleen, testis, thymus leukocyte, and liver) a single hRUP3

band is evident only from the pancreas. Additional comparative analysis of the protein sequence of hRUP3 with other GPCRs suggest that hRUP3 is related to GPCRs having small molecule endogenous ligand such that it is predicted that the endogenous ligand for hRUP3 is a small molecule.

b. hRUP4

RT-PCR was performed using hRUP4 oligo's 8 and 4 as primers and the human multiple tissue cDNA panels (MTC, Clontech) as templates. Taq DNA polymerase (Stratagene) was used for the amplification in a 40ul reaction by the following cycles: 94°C for 30 seconds, 94°C for 10 seconds, 55°C for 30 seconds, 72°C for 2 minutes, and 72°C for 5 minutes with cycles 2 through 4 repeated 30 times.

20 μl of the reaction were loaded on a 1% agarose gel to analyze the RT-PCR products, and hRUP4 mRNA was found expressed in many human tissues, with the strongest expression in heart and kidney. (*see,* Figure 4). To confirm the authenticity of the PCR fragments, a 300 bp fragment derived from the 5' end of hRUP4 was used as a probe for the Southern Blot analysis. The probe was labeled with ^{32}P-dCTP using the Prime-It II™ Random Primer Labeling Kit (Stratagene) and purified using the ProbeQuant™ G-50 micro columns (Amersham). Hybridization was done overnight at 42° C following a 12 hr pre-hybridization. The blot was finally washed at 65°C with 0.1 x SSC. The Southern blot did confirm the PCR fragments as hRUP4.

c. hRUP5

RT-PCR was performed using the following hRUP5 specific primers:

5'-CTGACTTCTTGTTCCTGGCAGCAGCGG-3' (SEQ.ID.NO.: 63; sense)

5'-AGACCAGCCAGGGCACGCTGAAGAGTG-3' (SEQ.ID.NO.: 64; antisense)

and the human multiple tissue cDNA panels (MTC, Clontech) as templates. Taq DNA polymerase (Stratagene) was used for the amplification in a 40ul reaction by the following cycles: 94°C for 30 sec, 94°C for 10 sec, 62°C for 1.5 min, 72°C for 5 min, and with cycles 2 through 3 repeated 30 times. 20 µl of the reaction were loaded on a 1.5% agarose gel to analyze the RT-PCR products, and hRUP5 mRNA was found expressed only in the peripheral blood leukocytes (*data not shown*).

d. hRUP6

RT-PCR was applied to confirm the expression and to determine the tissue distribution of hRUP6. Oligonucleotides used, based on an alignment of AC005871 and GPR66 segments, had the following sequences:

5'-CCAACACCAGCATCCATGGCATCAAG-3' (SEQ.ID.NO.: 73; sense),

5'-GGAGAGTCAGCTCTGAAAGAATTCAGG-3' (SEQ.ID.NO.: 74; antisense)

and the human multiple tissue cDNA panels (MTC, Clontech) were used as templates. PCR was performed using TaqPlus Precision™ polymerase (Stratagene; manufacturing instructions will be followed) in a 40ul reaction by the following cycles: 94°C for 30 sec; 94°C 5 sec; 66°C for 40 sec, 72°C for 2.5 min, and 72°C for 7 min. Cycles 2 through 4 were repeated 30 times.

20 ul of the reaction were loaded on a 1.2% agarose gel to analyze the RT-PCR products, and a specific 760bp DNA fragment representing hRUP6 was expressed predominantly in the thymus and with less expression in the heart, kidney, lung, prostate small intestine and testis. (*see,* Figure 5).

References, including but limited to patent applications, that are cited throughout this patent document, unless otherwise indicated, are incorporated herein by reference. Modifications and extension of the disclosed inventions that are within the purview of

the skilled artisan are encompassed within the above disclosure and the claims that follow.

Although a variety of Vectors are available to those in the art, for purposes of utilization for both endogenous and non-endogenous human GPCRs, it is most preferred that the Vector utilized be pCMV. This vector was deposited with the American Type Culture Collection (ATCC) on October 13, 1998 (10801 University Blvd., Manassas, VA 20110-2209 USA) under the provisions of the Budapest Treaty for the International Recognition of the Deposit of Microorganisms for the Purpose of Patent Procedure. The DNA was tested by the ATCC and determined to be. The ATCC has assigned the following deposit number to pCMV: ATCC #203351.

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cccgacgcca cgcagagcca gcggcggcgg aagaccgtgc gcctcctgct ggctaacctc 720
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cggagcaagc tggtggcggc cagcgtgcct gcccgcgatc gcgtgcgcgg ggtgctgatg 840
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gccgagggct tccgcaacac cctgcgcggc ctgggcactc cgcaccgggc caggacctcg 960
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<210> 4
<211> 372
<212> PRT
<213> Homo sapiens

<400> 4
Met Leu Ala Asn Ser Ser Ser Thr Asn Ser Ser Val Leu Pro Cys Pro
1 5 10 15

Asp Tyr Arg Pro Thr His Arg Leu His Leu Val Val Tyr Ser Leu Val
20 25 30

Leu Ala Ala Gly Leu Pro Leu Asn Ala Leu Ala Leu Trp Val Phe Leu
35 40 45

Arg Ala Leu Arg Val His Ser Val Val Ser Val Tyr Met Cys Asn Leu
50 55 60

Ala Ala Ser Asp Leu Leu Phe Thr Leu Ser Leu Pro Val Arg Leu Ser
65 70 75 80

Tyr Tyr Ala Leu His His Trp Pro Phe Pro Asp Leu Leu Cys Gln Thr
85 90 95

Thr Gly Ala Ile Phe Gln Met Asn Met Tyr Gly Ser Cys Ile Phe Leu
100 105 110

Met Leu Ile Asn Val Asp Arg Tyr Ala Ala Ile Val His Pro Leu Arg
115 120 125

Leu Arg His Leu Arg Arg Pro Arg Val Ala Arg Leu Leu Cys Leu Gly
130 135 140

Val Trp Ala Leu Ile Leu Val Phe Ala Val Pro Ala Ala Arg Val His
145 150 155 160

Arg Pro Ser Arg Cys Arg Tyr Arg Asp Leu Glu Val Arg Leu Cys Phe
165 170 175

Glu Ser Phe Ser Asp Glu Leu Trp Lys Gly Arg Leu Leu Pro Leu Val
180 185 190

Leu Leu Ala Glu Ala Leu Gly Phe Leu Leu Pro Leu Ala Ala Val Val
195 200 205

Tyr Ser Ser Gly Arg Val Phe Trp Thr Leu Ala Arg Pro Asp Ala Thr
210 215 220

Gln Ser Gln Arg Arg Arg Lys Thr Val Arg Leu Leu Leu Ala Asn Leu
225 230 235 240

Val Ile Phe Leu Leu Cys Phe Val Pro Tyr Asn Ser Thr Leu Ala Val
245 250 255

Tyr Gly Leu Leu Arg Ser Lys Leu Val Ala Ala Ser Val Pro Ala Arg
260 265 270

Asp Arg Val Arg Gly Val Leu Met Val Met Val Leu Leu Ala Gly Ala
275 280 285

Asn Cys Val Leu Asp Pro Leu Val Tyr Tyr Phe Ser Ala Glu Gly Phe
290 295 300

```
Arg Asn Thr Leu Arg Gly Leu Gly Thr Pro His Arg Ala Arg Thr Ser
305                 310                 315                 320

Ala Thr Asn Gly Thr Arg Ala Ala Leu Ala Gln Ser Glu Arg Ser Ala
                325                 330                 335

Val Thr Thr Asp Ala Thr Arg Pro Asp Ala Ala Ser Gln Gly Leu Leu
            340                 345                 350

Arg Pro Ser Asp Ser His Ser Leu Ser Ser Phe Thr Gln Cys Pro Gln
        355                 360                 365

Asp Ser Ala Leu
    370
```

<210> 5
<211> 1107
<212> DNA
<213> Homo sapiens

<400> 5
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cgcacgccgg gactgcgcga cgcgctctac ctggcgcacc tgtgcgtcgt ggacctgctg 180
gcggccgcct ccatcatgcc gctgggcctg ctggccgcac cgccgcccgg gctgggccgc 240
gtgcgcctgg gccccgcgcc atgccgcgcc gctcgcttcc tctccgccgc tctgctgccg 300
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ggactgctgg gcgcgctctc cctgctcggc ccgccgcccg caccgccccc tgctcctgct 480
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cgcgctgccc tgaggccccc acggccggcg cgcgggtccc gactccgctc ggactctctg 660
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gggccacctg agagttctct ctcctga 1107

<210> 6
<211> 368
<212> PRT
<213> Homo sapiens

<400> 6

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Met Ala Asn Ser Thr Gly Leu Asn Ala Ser Glu Val Ala Gly Ser Leu
 1               5                  10                  15

Gly Leu Ile Leu Ala Ala Val Val Glu Val Gly Ala Leu Leu Gly Asn
            20                  25                  30

Gly Ala Leu Leu Val Val Val Leu Arg Thr Pro Gly Leu Arg Asp Ala
        35                  40                  45

Leu Tyr Leu Ala His Leu Cys Val Val Asp Leu Leu Ala Ala Ala Ser
    50                  55                  60

Ile Met Pro Leu Gly Leu Leu Ala Ala Pro Pro Pro Gly Leu Gly Arg
65                  70                  75                  80

Val Arg Leu Gly Pro Ala Pro Cys Arg Ala Ala Arg Phe Leu Ser Ala
                85                  90                  95

Ala Leu Leu Pro Ala Cys Thr Leu Gly Val Ala Ala Leu Gly Leu Ala
            100                 105                 110

Arg Tyr Arg Leu Ile Val His Pro Leu Arg Pro Gly Ser Arg Pro Pro
        115                 120                 125

Pro Val Leu Val Leu Thr Ala Val Trp Ala Ala Ala Gly Leu Leu Gly
    130                 135                 140

Ala Leu Ser Leu Leu Gly Pro Pro Pro Ala Pro Pro Pro Ala Pro Ala
145                 150                 155                 160

Arg Cys Ser Val Leu Ala Gly Gly Leu Gly Pro Phe Arg Pro Leu Trp
                165                 170                 175

Ala Leu Leu Ala Phe Ala Leu Pro Ala Leu Leu Leu Leu Gly Ala Tyr
            180                 185                 190

Gly Gly Ile Phe Val Val Ala Arg Arg Ala Ala Leu Arg Pro Pro Arg
        195                 200                 205

Pro Ala Arg Gly Ser Arg Leu Arg Ser Asp Ser Leu Asp Ser Arg Leu
    210                 215                 220

Ser Ile Leu Pro Pro Leu Arg Pro Arg Leu Pro Gly Gly Lys Ala Ala
225                 230                 235                 240

Leu Ala Pro Ala Leu Ala Val Gly Gln Phe Ala Ala Cys Trp Leu Pro
                245                 250                 255
```

```
Tyr Gly Cys Ala Cys Leu Ala Pro Ala Ala Arg Ala Ala Glu Ala Glu
            260                 265                 270

Ala Ala Val Thr Trp Val Ala Tyr Ser Ala Phe Ala Ala His Pro Phe
        275                 280                 285

Leu Tyr Gly Leu Leu Gln Arg Pro Val Arg Leu Ala Leu Gly Arg Leu
    290                 295                 300

Ser Arg Arg Ala Leu Pro Gly Pro Val Arg Ala Cys Thr Pro Gln Ala
305                 310                 315                 320

Trp His Pro Arg Ala Leu Leu Gln Cys Leu Gln Arg Pro Pro Glu Gly
                325                 330                 335

Pro Ala Val Gly Pro Ser Glu Ala Pro Glu Gln Thr Pro Glu Leu Ala
            340                 345                 350

Gly Gly Arg Ser Pro Ala Tyr Gln Gly Pro Pro Glu Ser Ser Leu Ser
        355                 360                 365
```

<210> 7
<211> 1008
<212> DNA
<213> Homo sapiens

<400> 7
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ctctgcttca ccttgaatct ggctgtggct gacaccttga ttggtgtggc catctctggc 180
ctactcacag accagctctc cagcccttct cggcccacac agaagaccct gtgcagcctg 240
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tttgacaggt accttgccat caagcagccc ttccgctact tgaagatcat gagtgggttc 360
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gaacggtacc tgtggctgct cggcgtgggc aactccctgc tcaacccact catctatgcc 840
tattggcaga aggaggtgcg actgcagctc taccacatgg ccctaggagt gaagaaggtg 900
ctcacctcat tcctcctctt tctctcggcc aggaattgtg gcccagagag gcccagggaa 960

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<210> 8
<211> 335
<212> PRT
<213> Homo sapiens

<400> 8

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Met Glu Ser Ser Phe Ser Phe Gly Val Ile Leu Ala Val Leu Ala Ser
 1               5                  10                  15

Leu Ile Ile Ala Thr Asn Thr Leu Val Ala Val Ala Val Leu Leu Leu
            20                  25                  30

Ile His Lys Asn Asp Gly Val Ser Leu Cys Phe Thr Leu Asn Leu Ala
        35                  40                  45

Val Ala Asp Thr Leu Ile Gly Val Ala Ile Ser Gly Leu Leu Thr Asp
    50                  55                  60

Gln Leu Ser Ser Pro Ser Arg Pro Thr Gln Lys Thr Leu Cys Ser Leu
65                  70                  75                  80

Arg Met Ala Phe Val Thr Ser Ser Ala Ala Ala Ser Val Leu Thr Val
                85                  90                  95

Met Leu Ile Thr Phe Asp Arg Tyr Leu Ala Ile Lys Gln Pro Phe Arg
            100                 105                 110

Tyr Leu Lys Ile Met Ser Gly Phe Val Ala Gly Ala Cys Ile Ala Gly
        115                 120                 125

Leu Trp Leu Val Ser Tyr Leu Ile Gly Phe Leu Pro Leu Gly Ile Pro
    130                 135                 140

Met Phe Gln Gln Thr Ala Tyr Lys Gly Gln Cys Ser Phe Phe Ala Val
145                 150                 155                 160

Phe His Pro His Phe Val Leu Thr Leu Ser Cys Val Gly Phe Phe Pro
                165                 170                 175

Ala Met Leu Leu Phe Val Phe Phe Tyr Cys Asp Met Leu Lys Ile Ala
            180                 185                 190

Ser Met His Ser Gln Gln Ile Arg Lys Met Glu His Ala Gly Ala Met
        195                 200                 205
```

```
Ala Gly Gly Tyr Arg Ser Pro Arg Thr Pro Ser Asp Phe Lys Ala Leu
    210                 215                 220

Arg Thr Val Ser Val Leu Ile Gly Ser Phe Ala Leu Ser Trp Thr Pro
225                 230                 235                 240

Phe Leu Ile Thr Gly Ile Val Gln Val Ala Cys Gln Glu Cys His Leu
                245                 250                 255

Tyr Leu Val Leu Glu Arg Tyr Leu Trp Leu Leu Gly Val Gly Asn Ser
            260                 265                 270

Leu Leu Asn Pro Leu Ile Tyr Ala Tyr Trp Gln Lys Glu Val Arg Leu
        275                 280                 285

Gln Leu Tyr His Met Ala Leu Gly Val Lys Lys Val Leu Thr Ser Phe
    290                 295                 300

Leu Leu Phe Leu Ser Ala Arg Asn Cys Gly Pro Glu Arg Pro Arg Glu
305                 310                 315                 320

Ser Ser Cys His Ile Val Thr Ile Ser Ser Ser Glu Phe Asp Gly
                325                 330                 335
```

<210> 9
<211> 1413
<212> DNA
<213> Homo sapiens

<400> 9
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ctccttgggc tgccagccaa tgggttgatg gcgtggctgg ccggctccca ggcccggcat 180
ggagctggca cgcgtctggc gctgctcctg ctcagcctgg ccctctctga cttcttgttc 240
ctggcagcag cggccttcca gatcctagag atccggcatg ggggacactg gccgctgggg 300
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gggcaccgcc cagtccgcct gcccctctgg gtctgcgccg gtgtctgggt gctggccaca 480
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atctgcctgg acttctggga cagcgaggag ctgtcgctga ggatgctgga ggtcctgggg 600
ggcttcctgc ctttcctcct gctgctcgtc tgccacgtgc tcacccaggc cacagcctgt 660
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ctgccagagc cgatggcaga ggcccagtca cagatggatc ctgtggccca gcctcaggtg 1080
aaccccacac tccagccacg atcggatccc acagctcagc cacagctgaa ccctacggcc 1140
cagccacagt cggatcccac agcccagcca cagctgaacc tcatggccca gccacagtca 1200
gattctgtgg cccagccaca ggcagacact aacgtccaga cccctgcacc tgctgccagt 1260
tctgtgccca gtccctgtga tgaagcttcc ccaaccccat cctcgcatcc taccccaggg 1320
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ccagaggcgg ccccgggcgc aggccccacg tga 1413

<210> 10
<211> 468
<212> PRT
<213> Homo sapiens

<400> 10

Met Asp Thr Thr Met Glu Ala Asp Leu Gly Ala Thr Gly His Arg Pro
1 5 10 15

Arg Thr Glu Leu Asp Asp Glu Asp Ser Tyr Pro Gln Gly Gly Trp Asp
20 25 30

Thr Val Phe Leu Val Ala Leu Leu Leu Leu Gly Leu Pro Ala Asn Gly
35 40 45

Leu Met Ala Trp Leu Ala Gly Ser Gln Ala Arg His Gly Ala Gly Thr
50 55 60

Arg Leu Ala Leu Leu Leu Leu Ser Leu Ala Leu Ser Asp Phe Leu Phe
65 70 75 80

Leu Ala Ala Ala Ala Phe Gln Ile Leu Glu Ile Arg His Gly Gly His
85 90 95

Trp Pro Leu Gly Thr Ala Ala Cys Arg Phe Tyr Tyr Phe Leu Trp Gly
100 105 110

Val Ser Tyr Ser Ser Gly Leu Phe Leu Leu Ala Ala Leu Ser Leu Asp
115 120 125

Arg Cys Leu Leu Ala Leu Cys Pro His Trp Tyr Pro Gly His Arg Pro
130 135 140

Val Arg Leu Pro Leu Trp Val Cys Ala Gly Val Trp Val Leu Ala Thr
145 150 155 160

Leu Phe Ser Val Pro Trp Leu Val Phe Pro Glu Ala Ala Val Trp Trp
165 170 175

Tyr Asp Leu Val Ile Cys Leu Asp Phe Trp Asp Ser Glu Glu Leu Ser
180 185 190

Leu Arg Met Leu Glu Val Leu Gly Gly Phe Leu Pro Phe Leu Leu Leu
195 200 205

Leu Val Cys His Val Leu Thr Gln Ala Thr Arg Thr Cys His Arg Gln
210 215 220

Gln Gln Pro Ala Ala Cys Arg Gly Phe Ala Arg Val Ala Arg Thr Ile
225 230 235 240

Leu Ser Ala Tyr Val Val Leu Arg Leu Pro Tyr Gln Leu Ala Gln Leu
245 250 255

Leu Tyr Leu Ala Phe Leu Trp Asp Val Tyr Ser Gly Tyr Leu Leu Trp
260 265 270

Glu Ala Leu Val Tyr Ser Asp Tyr Leu Ile Leu Leu Asn Ser Cys Leu
275 280 285

Ser Pro Phe Leu Cys Leu Met Ala Ser Ala Asp Leu Arg Thr Leu Leu
290 295 300

Arg Ser Val Leu Ser Ser Phe Ala Ala Ala Leu Cys Glu Glu Arg Pro
305 310 315 320

Gly Ser Phe Thr Pro Thr Glu Pro Gln Thr Gln Leu Asp Ser Glu Gly
325 330 335

Pro Thr Leu Pro Glu Pro Met Ala Glu Ala Gln Ser Gln Met Asp Pro
340 345 350

Val Ala Gln Pro Gln Val Asn Pro Thr Leu Gln Pro Arg Ser Asp Pro
355 360 365

Thr Ala Gln Pro Gln Leu Asn Pro Thr Ala Gln Pro Gln Ser Asp Pro
370 375 380

Thr Ala Gln Pro Gln Leu Asn Leu Met Ala Gln Pro Gln Ser Asp Ser
385 390 395 400

Val Ala Gln Pro Gln Ala Asp Thr Asn Val Gln Thr Pro Ala Pro Ala
405 410 415

Ala Ser Ser Val Pro Ser Pro Cys Asp Glu Ala Ser Pro Thr Pro Ser
420 425 430

```
Ser His Pro Thr Pro Gly Ala Leu Glu Asp Pro Ala Thr Pro Pro Ala
        435                 440                 445

Ser Glu Gly Glu Ser Pro Ser Ser Thr Pro Pro Glu Ala Ala Pro Gly
    450                 455                 460

Ala Gly Pro Thr
465
```

<210> 11
<211> 1248
<212> DNA
<213> Homo sapiens

<400> 11

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cgcagccact tcttcctccc cgtgtctgtg gtgtatgtgc caatttttgt ggtgggggtc 180
attggcaatg tcctggtgtg cctggtgatt ctgcagcacc aggctatgaa gacgcccacc 240
aactactacc tcttcagcct ggcggtctct gacctcctgg tcctgctcct tggaatgccc 300
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agcgtggagc gctacgtggc catcctacac ccgttccgcg ccaaactgca gagcacccgg 480
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ctcagactaa agaaagacaa atctcttgag gcagatgaag ggaatgcaaa tattcaaaga 780
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cagcggaaca tcttcctgac agaatgccac tttgtggagc tgaccgaaga tataggtccc 1140
caattcccat gtcagtcatc catgcacaac tctcacctcc caacagccct ctctagtgaa 1200
cagatgtcaa gaacaaacta tcaaagcttc cactttaaca aaacctga                1248
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<210> 12
<211> 415
<212> PRT
<213> Homo sapiens

<400> 12

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Met Ser Gly Met Glu Lys Leu Gln Asn Ala Ser Trp Ile Tyr Gln Gln
  1               5                  10                  15
```

Lys Leu Glu Asp Pro Phe Gln Lys His Leu Asn Ser Thr Glu Glu Tyr
20 25 30

Leu Ala Phe Leu Cys Gly Pro Arg Arg Ser His Phe Phe Leu Pro Val
35 40 45

Ser Val Val Tyr Val Pro Ile Phe Val Val Gly Val Ile Gly Asn Val
50 55 60

Leu Val Cys Leu Val Ile Leu Gln His Gln Ala Met Lys Thr Pro Thr
65 70 75 80

Asn Tyr Tyr Leu Phe Ser Leu Ala Val Ser Asp Leu Leu Val Leu Leu
85 90 95

Leu Gly Met Pro Leu Glu Val Tyr Glu Met Trp Arg Asn Tyr Pro Phe
100 105 110

Leu Phe Gly Pro Val Gly Cys Tyr Phe Lys Thr Ala Leu Phe Glu Thr
115 120 125

Val Cys Phe Ala Ser Ile Leu Ser Ile Thr Thr Val Ser Val Glu Arg
130 135 140

Tyr Val Ala Ile Leu His Pro Phe Arg Ala Lys Leu Gln Ser Thr Arg
145 150 155 160

Arg Arg Ala Leu Arg Ile Leu Gly Ile Val Trp Gly Phe Ser Val Leu
165 170 175

Phe Ser Leu Pro Asn Thr Ser Ile His Gly Ile Lys Phe His Tyr Phe
180 185 190

Pro Asn Gly Ser Leu Val Pro Gly Ser Ala Thr Cys Thr Val Ile Lys
195 200 205

Pro Met Trp Ile Tyr Asn Phe Ile Ile Gln Val Thr Ser Phe Leu Phe
210 215 220

Tyr Leu Leu Pro Met Thr Val Ile Ser Val Leu Tyr Tyr Leu Met Ala
225 230 235 240

Leu Arg Leu Lys Lys Asp Lys Ser Leu Glu Ala Asp Glu Gly Asn Ala
245 250 255

Asn Ile Gln Arg Pro Cys Arg Lys Ser Val Asn Lys Met Leu Phe Val
260 265 270

```
Leu Val Leu Val Phe Ala Ile Cys Trp Ala Pro Phe His Ile Asp Arg
        275                 280                 285

Leu Phe Phe Ser Phe Val Glu Glu Trp Ser Glu Ser Leu Ala Ala Val
    290                 295                 300

Phe Asn Leu Val His Val Val Ser Gly Val Phe Phe Tyr Leu Ser Ser
305                 310                 315                 320

Ala Val Asn Pro Ile Ile Tyr Asn Leu Leu Ser Arg Arg Phe Gln Ala
                325                 330                 335

Ala Phe Gln Asn Val Ile Ser Ser Phe His Lys Gln Trp His Ser Gln
            340                 345                 350

His Asp Pro Gln Leu Pro Pro Ala Gln Arg Asn Ile Phe Leu Thr Glu
        355                 360                 365

Cys His Phe Val Glu Leu Thr Glu Asp Ile Gly Pro Gln Phe Pro Cys
    370                 375                 380

Gln Ser Ser Met His Asn Ser His Leu Pro Thr Ala Leu Ser Ser Glu
385                 390                 395                 400

Gln Met Ser Arg Thr Asn Tyr Gln Ser Phe His Phe Asn Lys Thr
                405                 410                 415
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<210> 13
<211> 1173
<212> DNA
<213> Homo sapiens

<400> 13
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gtggtggaca aaaaccttag acatcgaagt agttattttt ttcttaactt ggccatctct 180
gacttctttg tgggtgtgat ctccattcct ttgtacatcc ctcacacgct gttcgaatgg 240
gattttggaa aggaaatctg tgtattttgg ctcactactg actatctgtt atgtacagca 300
tctgtatata acattgtcct catcagctat gatcgatacc tgtcagtctc aaatgctgtg 360
tcttatagaa ctcaacatac tggggtcttg aagattgtta ctctgatggt ggccgtttgg 420
gtgctggcct tcttagtgaa tgggccaatg attctagttt cagagtcttg gaaggatgaa 480
ggtagtgaat gtgaacctgg attttttttcg gaatggtaca tccttgccat cacatcattc 540
ttggaattcg tgatcccagt catcttagtc gcttatttca acatgaatat ttattggagc 600
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tccaacatct gtggacactc attcagaggt agactatctt caaggagatc tctttctgca 720
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caatcagatt ctgtagctct tcaccaaagg gaacatgttg aactgcttag agccaggaga 900
ttagccaagt cactggccat tctcttaggg gtttttgctg tttgctgggc tccatattct 960
ctgttcacaa ttgtcctttc attttattcc tcagcaacag gtcctaaatc agtttggtat 1020
agaattgcat tttggcttca gtggttcaat tcctttgtca atcctctttt gtatccattg 1080
tgtcacaagc gctttcaaaa ggctttcttg aaaatatttt gtataaaaaa gcaacctcta 1140
ccatcacaac acagtcggtc agtatcttct taa 1173

<210> 14
<211> 390
<212> PRT
<213> Homo sapiens

<400> 14
Met Pro Asp Thr Asn Ser Thr Ile Asn Leu Ser Leu Ser Thr Arg Val
1 5 10 15

Thr Leu Ala Phe Phe Met Ser Leu Val Ala Phe Ala Ile Met Leu Gly
20 25 30

Asn Ala Leu Val Ile Leu Ala Phe Val Val Asp Lys Asn Leu Arg His
35 40 45

Arg Ser Ser Tyr Phe Phe Leu Asn Leu Ala Ile Ser Asp Phe Phe Val
50 55 60

Gly Val Ile Ser Ile Pro Leu Tyr Ile Pro His Thr Leu Phe Glu Trp
65 70 75 80

Asp Phe Gly Lys Glu Ile Cys Val Phe Trp Leu Thr Thr Asp Tyr Leu
85 90 95

Leu Cys Thr Ala Ser Val Tyr Asn Ile Val Leu Ile Ser Tyr Asp Arg
100 105 110

Tyr Leu Ser Val Ser Asn Ala Val Ser Tyr Arg Thr Gln His Thr Gly
115 120 125

Val Leu Lys Ile Val Thr Leu Met Val Ala Val Trp Val Leu Ala Phe
130 135 140

Leu Val Asn Gly Pro Met Ile Leu Val Ser Glu Ser Trp Lys Asp Glu
145 150 155 160

Gly Ser Glu Cys Glu Pro Gly Phe Phe Ser Glu Trp Tyr Ile Leu Ala
165 170 175

Ile Thr Ser Phe Leu Glu Phe Val Ile Pro Val Ile Leu Val Ala Tyr

180 185 190

Phe Asn Met Asn Ile Tyr Trp Ser Leu Trp Lys Arg Asp His Leu Ser
195 200 205

Arg Cys Gln Ser His Pro Gly Leu Thr Ala Val Ser Ser Asn Ile Cys
210 215 220

Gly His Ser Phe Arg Gly Arg Leu Ser Ser Arg Arg Ser Leu Ser Ala
225 230 235 240

Ser Thr Glu Val Pro Ala Ser Phe His Ser Glu Arg Gln Arg Arg Lys
245 250 255

Ser Ser Leu Met Phe Ser Ser Arg Thr Lys Met Asn Ser Asn Thr Ile
260 265 270

Ala Ser Lys Met Gly Ser Phe Ser Gln Ser Asp Ser Val Ala Leu His
275 280 285

Gln Arg Glu His Val Glu Leu Leu Arg Ala Arg Arg Leu Ala Lys Ser
290 295 300

Leu Ala Ile Leu Leu Gly Val Phe Ala Val Cys Trp Ala Pro Tyr Ser
305 310 315 320

Leu Phe Thr Ile Val Leu Ser Phe Tyr Ser Ser Ala Thr Gly Pro Lys
325 330 335

Ser Val Trp Tyr Arg Ile Ala Phe Trp Leu Gln Trp Phe Asn Ser Phe
340 345 350

Val Asn Pro Leu Leu Tyr Pro Leu Cys His Lys Arg Phe Gln Lys Ala
355 360 365

Phe Leu Lys Ile Phe Cys Ile Lys Lys Gln Pro Leu Pro Ser Gln His
370 375 380

Ser Arg Ser Val Ser Ser
385 390

<210> 15
<211> 1128
<212> DNA
<213> Homo sapiens

<400> 15

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ctgctgatcg tgcgggagcg cagcctgcac cgcgccccgt actacctgct gctcgacctg 180
tgcctggccg acgggctgcg cgcgctcgcc tgcctcccgg ccgtcatgct ggcggcgcgg 240
cgtgcggcgg ccgcggcggg ggcgccgccg ggcgcgctgg gctgcaagct gctcgccttc 300
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tacctggcca tcgcgcacca ccgcttctat gcagagcgcc tggccggctg gccgtgcgcc 420
gccatgctgg tgtgcgccgc ctgggcgctg gcgctggccg cggccttccc gccagtgctg 480
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accacccagg cgacccatcc ctgcgacctg aaaggcattg gtttatga              1128
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<210> 16
<211> 375
<212> PRT
<213> Homo sapiens

<400> 16

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Met Ala Asn Ala Ser Glu Pro Gly Gly Ser Gly Gly Gly Glu Ala Ala
  1               5                  10                  15

Ala Leu Gly Leu Lys Leu Ala Thr Leu Ser Leu Leu Leu Cys Val Ser
             20                  25                  30

Leu Ala Gly Asn Val Leu Phe Ala Leu Leu Ile Val Arg Glu Arg Ser
         35                  40                  45

Leu His Arg Ala Pro Tyr Tyr Leu Leu Leu Asp Leu Cys Leu Ala Asp
     50                  55                  60

Gly Leu Arg Ala Leu Ala Cys Leu Pro Ala Val Met Leu Ala Ala Arg
 65                  70                  75                  80

Arg Ala Ala Ala Ala Ala Gly Ala Pro Pro Gly Ala Leu Gly Cys Lys
                 85                  90                  95

Leu Leu Ala Phe Leu Ala Ala Leu Phe Cys Phe His Ala Ala Phe Leu
            100                 105                 110
```

```
Leu Leu Gly Val Gly Val Thr Arg Tyr Leu Ala Ile Ala His His Arg
        115                 120                 125

Phe Tyr Ala Glu Arg Leu Ala Gly Trp Pro Cys Ala Ala Met Leu Val
    130                 135                 140

Cys Ala Ala Trp Ala Leu Ala Leu Ala Ala Ala Phe Pro Pro Val Leu
145                 150                 155                 160

Asp Gly Gly Gly Asp Asp Glu Asp Ala Pro Cys Ala Leu Glu Gln Arg
                165                 170                 175

Pro Asp Gly Ala Pro Gly Ala Leu Gly Phe Leu Leu Leu Leu Ala Val
            180                 185                 190

Val Val Gly Ala Thr His Leu Val Tyr Leu Arg Leu Leu Phe Phe Ile
        195                 200                 205

His Asp Arg Arg Lys Met Arg Pro Ala Arg Leu Val Pro Ala Val Ser
    210                 215                 220

His Asp Trp Thr Phe His Gly Pro Gly Ala Thr Gly Gln Ala Ala Ala
225                 230                 235                 240

Asn Trp Thr Ala Gly Phe Gly Arg Gly Pro Thr Pro Pro Ala Leu Val
                245                 250                 255

Gly Ile Arg Pro Ala Gly Pro Gly Arg Gly Ala Arg Arg Leu Leu Val
            260                 265                 270

Leu Glu Glu Phe Lys Thr Glu Lys Arg Leu Cys Lys Met Phe Tyr Ala
        275                 280                 285

Val Thr Leu Leu Phe Leu Leu Leu Trp Gly Pro Tyr Val Val Ala Ser
    290                 295                 300

Tyr Leu Arg Val Leu Val Arg Pro Gly Ala Val Pro Gln Ala Tyr Leu
305                 310                 315                 320

Thr Ala Ser Val Trp Leu Thr Phe Ala Gln Ala Gly Ile Asn Pro Val
                325                 330                 335

Val Cys Phe Leu Phe Asn Arg Glu Leu Arg Asp Cys Phe Arg Ala Gln
            340                 345                 350

Phe Pro Cys Cys Gln Ser Pro Arg Thr Thr Gln Ala Thr His Pro Cys
        355                 360                 365
```

Asp Leu Lys Gly Ile Gly Leu
370 375

<210> 17
<211> 1002
<212> DNA
<213> Homo sapiens

<400> 17
atgaacacca cagtgatgca aggcttcaac agatctgagc ggtgccccag agacactcgg 60
atagtacagc tggtattccc agccctctac acagtggttt tcttgaccgg catcctgctg 120
aatactttgg ctctgtgggt gtttgttcac atccccagct cctccacctt catcatctac 180
ctcaaaaaca ctttggtggc cgacttgata atgacactca tgcttccttt caaaatcctc 240
tctgactcac acctggcacc ctggcagctc agagcttttg tgtgtcgttt ttcttcggtg 300
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ttcctcaaga tcatcagacc tttgagaaat atttttctaa aaaaacctgt ttttgcaaaa 420
acggtctcaa tcttcatctg gttctttttg ttcttcatct ccctgccaaa tacgatcttg 480
agcaacaagg aagcaacacc atcgtctgtg aaaaagtgtg cttccttaaa ggggcctctg 540
gggctgaaat ggcatcaaat ggtaaataac atatgccagt ttattttctg gactgttttt 600
atcctaatgc ttgtgtttta tgtggttatt gcaaaaaaag tatatgattc ttatagaaag 660
tccaaaagta aggacagaaa aaacaacaaa aagctggaag gcaaagtatt tgttgtcgtg 720
gctgtcttct ttgtgtgttt tgctccattt cattttgcca gagttccata tactcacagt 780
caaaccaaca ataagactga ctgtagactg caaaatcaac tgtttattgc taaagaaaca 840
actctctttt tggcagcaac taacatttgt atggatccct taatatacat attcttatgt 900
aaaaaattca cagaaaagct accatgtatg caagggagaa agaccacagc atcaagccaa 960
gaaaatcata gcagtcagac agacaacata accttaggct ga 1002

<210> 18
<211> 333
<212> PRT
<213> Homo sapiens

<400> 18
Met Asn Thr Thr Val Met Gln Gly Phe Asn Arg Ser Glu Arg Cys Pro
1 5 10 15

Arg Asp Thr Arg Ile Val Gln Leu Val Phe Pro Ala Leu Tyr Thr Val
20 25 30

Val Phe Leu Thr Gly Ile Leu Leu Asn Thr Leu Ala Leu Trp Val Phe
35 40 45

Val His Ile Pro Ser Ser Ser Thr Phe Ile Ile Tyr Leu Lys Asn Thr
50 55 60

Leu Val Ala Asp Leu Ile Met Thr Leu Met Leu Pro Phe Lys Ile Leu

65 70 75 80

Ser Asp Ser His Leu Ala Pro Trp Gln Leu Arg Ala Phe Val Cys Arg
85 90 95

Phe Ser Ser Val Ile Phe Tyr Glu Thr Met Tyr Val Gly Ile Val Leu
100 105 110

Leu Gly Leu Ile Ala Phe Asp Arg Phe Leu Lys Ile Ile Arg Pro Leu
115 120 125

Arg Asn Ile Phe Leu Lys Lys Pro Val Phe Ala Lys Thr Val Ser Ile
130 135 140

Phe Ile Trp Phe Phe Leu Phe Phe Ile Ser Leu Pro Asn Thr Ile Leu
145 150 155 160

Ser Asn Lys Glu Ala Thr Pro Ser Ser Val Lys Lys Cys Ala Ser Leu
165 170 175

Lys Gly Pro Leu Gly Leu Lys Trp His Gln Met Val Asn Asn Ile Cys
180 185 190

Gln Phe Ile Phe Trp Thr Val Phe Ile Leu Met Leu Val Phe Tyr Val
195 200 205

Val Ile Ala Lys Lys Val Tyr Asp Ser Tyr Arg Lys Ser Lys Ser Lys
210 215 220

Asp Arg Lys Asn Asn Lys Lys Leu Glu Gly Lys Val Phe Val Val Val
225 230 235 240

Ala Val Phe Phe Val Cys Phe Ala Pro Phe His Phe Ala Arg Val Pro
245 250 255

Tyr Thr His Ser Gln Thr Asn Asn Lys Thr Asp Cys Arg Leu Gln Asn
260 265 270

Gln Leu Phe Ile Ala Lys Glu Thr Thr Leu Phe Leu Ala Ala Thr Asn
275 280 285

Ile Cys Met Asp Pro Leu Ile Tyr Ile Phe Leu Cys Lys Lys Phe Thr
290 295 300

Glu Lys Leu Pro Cys Met Gln Gly Arg Lys Thr Thr Ala Ser Ser Gln
305 310 315 320

Glu Asn His Ser Ser Gln Thr Asp Asn Ile Thr Leu Gly

325 330

<210> 19
<211> 1122
<212> DNA
<213> Homo sapiens

<400> 19
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tcagcttatg tgaagctggt actgctggga ctgattatgt gcgtgagcct ggcgggtaac 120
gccatcttgt ccctgctggt gctcaaggag cgtgccctgc acaaggctcc ttactacttc 180
ctgctggacc tgtgcctggc cgatggcata cgctctgccg tctgcttccc ctttgtgctg 240
gcttctgtgc gccacggctc ttcatggacc ttcagtgcac tcagctgcaa gattgtggcc 300
tttatggccg tgctcttttg cttccatgcg gccttcatgc tgttctgcat cagcgtcacc 360
cgctacatgg ccatcgccca ccaccgcttc tacgccaagc gcatgacact ctggacatgc 420
gcggctgtca tctgcatggc ctggaccctg tctgtggcca tggccttccc acctgtcttt 480
gacgtgggca cctacaagtt tattcgggag gaggaccagt gcatctttga gcatcgctac 540
ttcaaggcca atgacacgct gggcttcatg cttatgttgg ctgtgctcat ggcagctacc 600
catgctgtct acggcaagct gctcctcttc gagtatcgtc accgcaagat gaagccagtg 660
cagatggtgc cagccatcag ccagaactgg acattccatg gtcccggggc caccggccag 720
gctgctgcca actggatcgc cggctttggc cgtgggccca tgccaccaac cctgctgggt 780
atccggcaga atgggcatgc agccagccgg cggctactgg gcatggacga ggtcaagggt 840
gaaaagcagc tgggccgcat gttctacgcg atcacactgc tctttctgct cctctggtca 900
ccctacatcg tggcctgcta ctggcgagtg tttgtgaaag cctgtgctgt gccccaccgc 960
tacctggcca ctgctgtttg gatgagcttc gcccaggctg ccgtcaaccc aattgtctgc 1020
ttcctgctca acaaggacct caagaagtgc ctgaccactc acgccccctg ctggggcaca 1080
ggaggtgccc cggctcccag agaaccctac tgtgtcatgt ga 1122

<210> 20
<211> 373
<212> PRT
<213> Homo sapiens

<400> 20
Met Ala Asn Thr Thr Gly Glu Pro Glu Glu Val Ser Gly Ala Leu Ser
1 5 10 15

Pro Pro Ser Ala Ser Ala Tyr Val Lys Leu Val Leu Leu Gly Leu Ile
20 25 30

Met Cys Val Ser Leu Ala Gly Asn Ala Ile Leu Ser Leu Leu Val Leu
35 40 45

Lys Glu Arg Ala Leu His Lys Ala Pro Tyr Tyr Phe Leu Leu Asp Leu
50 55 60

```
Cys Leu Ala Asp Gly Ile Arg Ser Ala Val Cys Phe Pro Phe Val Leu
 65                  70                  75                  80

Ala Ser Val Arg His Gly Ser Ser Trp Thr Phe Ser Ala Leu Ser Cys
                 85                  90                  95

Lys Ile Val Ala Phe Met Ala Val Leu Phe Cys Phe His Ala Ala Phe
            100                 105                 110

Met Leu Phe Cys Ile Ser Val Thr Arg Tyr Met Ala Ile Ala His His
        115                 120                 125

Arg Phe Tyr Ala Lys Arg Met Thr Leu Trp Thr Cys Ala Ala Val Ile
    130                 135                 140

Cys Met Ala Trp Thr Leu Ser Val Ala Met Ala Phe Pro Pro Val Phe
145                 150                 155                 160

Asp Val Gly Thr Tyr Lys Phe Ile Arg Glu Glu Asp Gln Cys Ile Phe
                165                 170                 175

Glu His Arg Tyr Phe Lys Ala Asn Asp Thr Leu Gly Phe Met Leu Met
            180                 185                 190

Leu Ala Val Leu Met Ala Ala Thr His Ala Val Tyr Gly Lys Leu Leu
        195                 200                 205

Leu Phe Glu Tyr Arg His Arg Lys Met Lys Pro Val Gln Met Val Pro
    210                 215                 220

Ala Ile Ser Gln Asn Trp Thr Phe His Gly Pro Gly Ala Thr Gly Gln
225                 230                 235                 240

Ala Ala Ala Asn Trp Ile Ala Gly Phe Gly Arg Gly Pro Met Pro Pro
                245                 250                 255

Thr Leu Leu Gly Ile Arg Gln Asn Gly His Ala Ala Ser Arg Arg Leu
            260                 265                 270

Leu Gly Met Asp Glu Val Lys Gly Glu Lys Gln Leu Gly Arg Met Phe
        275                 280                 285

Tyr Ala Ile Thr Leu Leu Phe Leu Leu Leu Trp Ser Pro Tyr Ile Val
    290                 295                 300

Ala Cys Tyr Trp Arg Val Phe Val Lys Ala Cys Ala Val Pro His Arg
305                 310                 315                 320
```

```
Tyr Leu Ala Thr Ala Val Trp Met Ser Phe Ala Gln Ala Ala Val Asn
                325                 330                 335

Pro Ile Val Cys Phe Leu Leu Asn Lys Asp Leu Lys Lys Cys Leu Thr
            340                 345                 350

Thr His Ala Pro Cys Trp Gly Thr Gly Gly Ala Pro Ala Pro Arg Glu
        355                 360                 365

Pro Tyr Cys Val Met
    370
```

<210> 21
<211> 1053
<212> DNA
<213> Homo sapiens

<400> 21
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acttatgact acagtcaata tgaattgatc tgtatcaaag aagatgtcag agaatttgca 120
aaagttttcc tccctgtatt cctcacaata gctttcgtca ttggacttgc aggcaattcc 180
atggtagtgg caatttatgc ctattacaag aaacagagaa ccaaaacaga tgtgtacatc 240
ctgaatttgg ctgtagcaga tttactcctt ctattcactc tgccttttg ggctgttaat 300
gcagttcatg ggtgggtttt agggaaaata atgtgcaaaa taacttcagc cttgtacaca 360
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gtaactaatg tccccagcca atcaggagtg ggaaaaccat gctggatcat ctgtttctgt 480
gtctggatgg ctgccatctt gctgagcata ccccagctgg ttttttatac agtaaatgac 540
aatgctaggt gcattcccat ttcccccgc tacctaggaa catcaatgaa agcattgatt 600
caaatgctag agatctgcat tggatttgta gtacccttc ttattatggg ggtgtgctac 660
tttatcacgg caaggacact catgaagatg ccaaacatta aaatatctcg acccctaaaa 720
gttctgctca cagtcgttat agttttcatt gtcactcaac tgccttataa cattgtcaag 780
ttctgccgag ccatagacat catctactcc ctgatcacca gctgcaacat gagcaaacgc 840
atggacatcg ccatccaagt cacagaaagc attgcactct ttcacagctg cctcaaccca 900
atcctttatg tttttatggg agcatctttc aaaaactacg ttatgaaagt ggccaagaaa 960
tatgggtcct ggagaagaca gagacaaagt gtggaggagt ttccttttga ttctgagggt 1020
cctacagagc caaccagtac ttttagcatt taa 1053

<210> 22
<211> 350
<212> PRT
<213> Homo sapiens

<400> 22
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Met Ala Leu Glu Gln Asn Gln Ser Thr Asp Tyr Tyr Tyr Glu Glu Asn
  1               5                  10                  15
```

```
Glu Met Asn Gly Thr Tyr Asp Tyr Ser Gln Tyr Glu Leu Ile Cys Ile
            20                  25                  30

Lys Glu Asp Val Arg Glu Phe Ala Lys Val Phe Leu Pro Val Phe Leu
        35                  40                  45

Thr Ile Ala Phe Val Ile Gly Leu Ala Gly Asn Ser Met Val Val Ala
    50                  55                  60

Ile Tyr Ala Tyr Tyr Lys Lys Gln Arg Thr Lys Thr Asp Val Tyr Ile
65                  70                  75                  80

Leu Asn Leu Ala Val Ala Asp Leu Leu Leu Leu Phe Thr Leu Pro Phe
                85                  90                  95

Trp Ala Val Asn Ala Val His Gly Trp Val Leu Gly Lys Ile Met Cys
            100                 105                 110

Lys Ile Thr Ser Ala Leu Tyr Thr Leu Asn Phe Val Ser Gly Met Gln
        115                 120                 125

Phe Leu Ala Cys Ile Ser Ile Asp Arg Tyr Val Ala Val Thr Asn Val
    130                 135                 140

Pro Ser Gln Ser Gly Val Gly Lys Pro Cys Trp Ile Ile Cys Phe Cys
145                 150                 155                 160

Val Trp Met Ala Ala Ile Leu Leu Ser Ile Pro Gln Leu Val Phe Tyr
                165                 170                 175

Thr Val Asn Asp Asn Ala Arg Cys Ile Pro Ile Phe Pro Arg Tyr Leu
            180                 185                 190

Gly Thr Ser Met Lys Ala Leu Ile Gln Met Leu Glu Ile Cys Ile Gly
        195                 200                 205

Phe Val Val Pro Phe Leu Ile Met Gly Val Cys Tyr Phe Ile Thr Ala
    210                 215                 220

Arg Thr Leu Met Lys Met Pro Asn Ile Lys Ile Ser Arg Pro Leu Lys
225                 230                 235                 240

Val Leu Leu Thr Val Val Ile Val Phe Ile Val Thr Gln Leu Pro Tyr
                245                 250                 255

Asn Ile Val Lys Phe Cys Arg Ala Ile Asp Ile Ile Tyr Ser Leu Ile
            260                 265                 270
```

```
Thr Ser Cys Asn Met Ser Lys Arg Met Asp Ile Ala Ile Gln Val Thr
        275                 280                 285

Glu Ser Ile Ala Leu Phe His Ser Cys Leu Asn Pro Ile Leu Tyr Val
    290                 295                 300

Phe Met Gly Ala Ser Phe Lys Asn Tyr Val Met Lys Val Ala Lys Lys
305                 310                 315                 320

Tyr Gly Ser Trp Arg Arg Gln Arg Gln Ser Val Glu Glu Phe Pro Phe
                325                 330                 335

Asp Ser Glu Gly Pro Thr Glu Pro Thr Ser Thr Phe Ser Ile
            340                 345                 350
```

<210> 23
<211> 1116
<212> DNA
<213> Homo sapiens

<400> 23
atgccaggaa acgccacccc agtgaccacc actgccccgt gggcctccct gggcctctcc 60
gccaagacct gcaacaacgt gtccttcgaa gagagcagga tagtcctggt cgtggtgtac 120
agcgcggtgt gcacgctggg ggtgccggcc aactgcctga ctgcgtggct ggcgctgctg 180
caggtactgc agggcaacgt gctggccgtc tacctgctct gcctggcact ctgcgaactg 240
ctgtacacag gcacgctgcc actctgggtc atctatatcc gcaaccagca ccgctggacc 300
ctaggcctgc tggcctcgaa ggtgaccgcc tacatcttct tctgcaacat ctacgtcagc 360
atcctcttcc tgtgctgcat ctcctgcgac cgcttcgtgg ccgtggtgta cgcgctggag 420
agtcggggcc gccgccgccg gaggaccgcc atcctcatct ccgcctgcat cttcatcctc 480
gtcgggatcg ttcactaccc ggtgttccag acggaagaca aggagacctg ctttgacatg 540
ctgcagatgg acagcaggat tgccgggtac tactacgcca ggttcaccgt tggctttgcc 600
atcctctct ccatcatcgc cttcaccaac caccggattt tcaggagcat caagcagagc 660
atgggcttaa gcgctgccca gaaggccaag gtgaagcact cggccatcgc ggtggttgtc 720
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tctgtggtgt ttctgtgcct gtccacggtg aacggcgtgg ctgaccccat tatctacgtg 900
ctggccacgg accattcccg ccaagaagtg tccagaatcc ataaggggtg gaaagagtgg 960
tccatgaaga cagacgtcac caggctcacc cacagcaggg acaccgagga gctgcagtcg 1020
cccgtggccc ttgcagacca ctacaccttc tccaggcccg tgcacccacc agggtcacca 1080
tgccctgcaa agaggctgat tgaggagtcc tgctga 1116

<210> 24
<211> 371
<212> PRT
<213> Homo sapiens

<400> 24

```
Met Pro Gly Asn Ala Thr Pro Val Thr Thr Thr Ala Pro Trp Ala Ser
 1               5                  10                  15

Leu Gly Leu Ser Ala Lys Thr Cys Asn Asn Val Ser Phe Glu Glu Ser
            20                  25                  30

Arg Ile Val Leu Val Val Val Tyr Ser Ala Val Cys Thr Leu Gly Val
        35                  40                  45

Pro Ala Asn Cys Leu Thr Ala Trp Leu Ala Leu Leu Gln Val Leu Gln
    50                  55                  60

Gly Asn Val Leu Ala Val Tyr Leu Leu Cys Leu Ala Leu Cys Glu Leu
65                  70                  75                  80

Leu Tyr Thr Gly Thr Leu Pro Leu Trp Val Ile Tyr Ile Arg Asn Gln
                85                  90                  95

His Arg Trp Thr Leu Gly Leu Leu Ala Ser Lys Val Thr Ala Tyr Ile
            100                 105                 110

Phe Phe Cys Asn Ile Tyr Val Ser Ile Leu Phe Leu Cys Cys Ile Ser
        115                 120                 125

Cys Asp Arg Phe Val Ala Val Val Tyr Ala Leu Glu Ser Arg Gly Arg
    130                 135                 140

Arg Arg Arg Arg Thr Ala Ile Leu Ile Ser Ala Cys Ile Phe Ile Leu
145                 150                 155                 160

Val Gly Ile Val His Tyr Pro Val Phe Gln Thr Glu Asp Lys Glu Thr
                165                 170                 175

Cys Phe Asp Met Leu Gln Met Asp Ser Arg Ile Ala Gly Tyr Tyr Tyr
            180                 185                 190

Ala Arg Phe Thr Val Gly Phe Ala Ile Pro Leu Ser Ile Ile Ala Phe
        195                 200                 205

Thr Asn His Arg Ile Phe Arg Ser Ile Lys Gln Ser Met Gly Leu Ser
    210                 215                 220

Ala Ala Gln Lys Ala Lys Val Lys His Ser Ala Ile Ala Val Val Val
225                 230                 235                 240

Ile Phe Leu Val Cys Phe Ala Pro Tyr His Leu Val Leu Leu Val Lys
                245                 250                 255
```

```
Ala Ala Ala Phe Ser Tyr Tyr Arg Gly Asp Arg Asn Ala Met Cys Gly
            260                 265                 270

Leu Glu Glu Arg Leu Tyr Thr Ala Ser Val Val Phe Leu Cys Leu Ser
        275                 280                 285

Thr Val Asn Gly Val Ala Asp Pro Ile Ile Tyr Val Leu Ala Thr Asp
    290                 295                 300

His Ser Arg Gln Glu Val Ser Arg Ile His Lys Gly Trp Lys Glu Trp
305                 310                 315                 320

Ser Met Lys Thr Asp Val Thr Arg Leu Thr His Ser Arg Asp Thr Glu
                325                 330                 335

Glu Leu Gln Ser Pro Val Ala Leu Ala Asp His Tyr Thr Phe Ser Arg
            340                 345                 350

Pro Val His Pro Pro Gly Ser Pro Cys Pro Ala Lys Arg Leu Ile Glu
        355                 360                 365

Glu Ser Cys
    370
```

<210> 25
<211> 1113
<212> DNA
<213> Homo sapiens

<400> 25
atggcgaact atagccatgc agctgacaac attttgcaaa atctctcgcc tctaacagcc 60
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atctccattt tgctagtgaa agataagacc ttgcatagag caccttacta cttcctgttg 180
gatctttgct gttcagatat cctcagatct gcaatttgtt tcccatttgt gttcaactct 240
gtcaaaaatg gctctacctg gacttatggg actctgactt gcaaagtgat tgcctttctg 300
ggggttttgt cctgtttcca cactgctttc atgctcttct gcatcagtgt caccagatac 360
ttagctatcg cccatcaccg cttctataca aagaggctga ccttttggac gtgtctggct 420
gtgatctgta tggtgtggac tctgtctgtg gccatggcat ttccccggt tttagacgtg 480
ggcacttact cattcattag ggaggaagat caatgcacct tccaacaccg ctccttcagg 540
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gtctacctca agctgatatt tttcgtccac gatcgaagaa aaatgaagcc agtccagttt 660
gtagcagcag tcagccagaa ctggactttt catggtcctg gagccagtgg ccaggcagct 720
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caaaatgcaa acaccacagg cagaagaagg ctattggtct tagacgagtt caaaatggag 840
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tacctggtgg cctgttattg gagagttttt gcaagagggc ctgtagtacc agggggattt 960

ctaacagctg ctgtctggat gagttttgcc caagcaggaa tcaatccttt tgtctgcatt 1020
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aggttaccaa gggaacctta ctgtgttata tga 1113

<210> 26
<211> 370
<212> PRT
<213> Homo sapiens

<400> 26
Met Ala Asn Tyr Ser His Ala Ala Asp Asn Ile Leu Gln Asn Leu Ser
1 5 10 15

Pro Leu Thr Ala Phe Leu Lys Leu Thr Ser Leu Gly Phe Ile Ile Gly
20 25 30

Val Ser Val Val Gly Asn Leu Leu Ile Ser Ile Leu Leu Val Lys Asp
35 40 45

Lys Thr Leu His Arg Ala Pro Tyr Tyr Phe Leu Leu Asp Leu Cys Cys
50 55 60

Ser Asp Ile Leu Arg Ser Ala Ile Cys Phe Pro Phe Val Phe Asn Ser
65 70 75 80

Val Lys Asn Gly Ser Thr Trp Thr Tyr Gly Thr Leu Thr Cys Lys Val
85 90 95

Ile Ala Phe Leu Gly Val Leu Ser Cys Phe His Thr Ala Phe Met Leu
100 105 110

Phe Cys Ile Ser Val Thr Arg Tyr Leu Ala Ile Ala His His Arg Phe
115 120 125

Tyr Thr Lys Arg Leu Thr Phe Trp Thr Cys Leu Ala Val Ile Cys Met
130 135 140

Val Trp Thr Leu Ser Val Ala Met Ala Phe Pro Pro Val Leu Asp Val
145 150 155 160

Gly Thr Tyr Ser Phe Ile Arg Glu Glu Asp Gln Cys Thr Phe Gln His
165 170 175

Arg Ser Phe Arg Ala Asn Asp Ser Leu Gly Phe Met Leu Leu Leu Ala
180 185 190

Leu Ile Leu Leu Ala Thr Gln Leu Val Tyr Leu Lys Leu Ile Phe Phe

195 200 205

Val His Asp Arg Arg Lys Met Lys Pro Val Gln Phe Val Ala Ala Val
210 215 220

Ser Gln Asn Trp Thr Phe His Gly Pro Gly Ala Ser Gly Gln Ala Ala
225 230 235 240

Ala Asn Trp Leu Ala Gly Phe Gly Arg Gly Pro Thr Pro Pro Thr Leu
245 250 255

Leu Gly Ile Arg Gln Asn Ala Asn Thr Thr Gly Arg Arg Arg Leu Leu
260 265 270

Val Leu Asp Glu Phe Lys Met Glu Lys Arg Ile Ser Arg Met Phe Tyr
275 280 285

Ile Met Thr Phe Leu Phe Leu Thr Leu Trp Gly Pro Tyr Leu Val Ala
290 295 300

Cys Tyr Trp Arg Val Phe Ala Arg Gly Pro Val Val Pro Gly Gly Phe
305 310 315 320

Leu Thr Ala Ala Val Trp Met Ser Phe Ala Gln Ala Gly Ile Asn Pro
325 330 335

Phe Val Cys Ile Phe Ser Asn Arg Glu Leu Arg Arg Cys Phe Ser Thr
340 345 350

Thr Leu Leu Tyr Cys Arg Lys Ser Arg Leu Pro Arg Glu Pro Tyr Cys
355 360 365

Val Ile
370

<210> 27
<211> 1080
<212> DNA
<213> Homo sapiens

<400> 27
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aacctcttct ctctgtgggt gctgtgccgg cgcatggggc ccagatcccc gtcggtcatc 180
ttcatgatca acctgagcgt cacggacctg atgctggcca gcgtgttgcc tttccaaatc 240
tactaccatt gcaaccgcca ccactgggta ttcggggtgc tgctttgcaa cgtggtgacc 300
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cagctgcgcc tgcgggaata tttgggctgc cgccgggtgc ccagagacac cctggacacg 960
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<210> 28
<211> 359
<212> PRT
<213> Homo sapiens

<400> 28
Met Gln Val Pro Asn Ser Thr Gly Pro Asp Asn Ala Thr Leu Gln Met
1 5 10 15

Leu Arg Asn Pro Ala Ile Ala Val Ala Leu Pro Val Val Tyr Ser Leu
20 25 30

Val Ala Ala Val Ser Ile Pro Gly Asn Leu Phe Ser Leu Trp Val Leu
35 40 45

Cys Arg Arg Met Gly Pro Arg Ser Pro Ser Val Ile Phe Met Ile Asn
50 55 60

Leu Ser Val Thr Asp Leu Met Leu Ala Ser Val Leu Pro Phe Gln Ile
65 70 75 80

Tyr Tyr His Cys Asn Arg His His Trp Val Phe Gly Val Leu Leu Cys
85 90 95

Asn Val Val Thr Val Ala Phe Tyr Ala Asn Met Tyr Ser Ser Ile Leu
100 105 110

Thr Met Thr Cys Ile Ser Val Glu Arg Phe Leu Gly Val Leu Tyr Pro
115 120 125

Leu Ser Ser Lys Arg Trp Arg Arg Arg Arg Tyr Ala Val Ala Ala Cys
130 135 140

Ala Gly Thr Trp Leu Leu Leu Leu Thr Ala Leu Cys Pro Leu Ala Arg

145 150 155 160

Thr Asp Leu Thr Tyr Pro Val His Ala Leu Gly Ile Ile Thr Cys Phe
165 170 175

Asp Val Leu Lys Trp Thr Met Leu Pro Ser Val Ala Met Trp Ala Val
180 185 190

Phe Leu Phe Thr Ile Phe Ile Leu Leu Phe Leu Ile Pro Phe Val Ile
195 200 205

Thr Val Ala Cys Tyr Thr Ala Thr Ile Leu Lys Leu Leu Arg Thr Glu
210 215 220

Glu Ala His Gly Arg Glu Gln Arg Arg Arg Ala Val Gly Leu Ala Ala
225 230 235 240

Val Val Leu Leu Ala Phe Val Thr Cys Phe Ala Pro Asn Asn Phe Val
245 250 255

Leu Leu Ala His Ile Val Ser Arg Leu Phe Tyr Gly Lys Ser Tyr Tyr
260 265 270

His Val Tyr Lys Leu Thr Leu Cys Leu Ser Cys Leu Asn Asn Cys Leu
275 280 285

Asp Pro Phe Val Tyr Tyr Phe Ala Ser Arg Glu Phe Gln Leu Arg Leu
290 295 300

Arg Glu Tyr Leu Gly Cys Arg Arg Val Pro Arg Asp Thr Leu Asp Thr
305 310 315 320

Arg Arg Glu Ser Leu Phe Ser Ala Arg Thr Thr Ser Val Arg Ser Glu
325 330 335

Ala Gly Ala His Pro Glu Gly Met Glu Gly Ala Thr Arg Pro Gly Leu
340 345 350

Gln Arg Gln Glu Ser Val Phe
355

<210> 29
<211> 1503
<212> DNA
<213> Homo sapiens

<400> 29

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gctgagtgcc cgggacccaa ggggaggggg caactgctgg cgaccgccgg ccctttgcgt 180
cgctggcccg ccccctcgcc tgccagctcc agccccgccc ccggagcggc gtccgctcac 240
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cggcccatgg agtcggggct gctgcggccg gcgccggtga gcgaggtcat cgtcctgcat 360
tacaactaca ccggcaagct ccgcggtgcg agctaccagc cgggtgccgg cctgcgcgcc 420
gacgccgtgg tgtgcctggc ggtgtgcgcc ttcatcgtgc tagagaatct agccgtgttg 480
ttggtgctcg gacgccaccc gcgcttccac gctcccatgt tcctgctcct gggcagcctc 540
acgttgtcgg atctgctggc aggcgccgcc tacgccgcca acatcctact gtcggggccg 600
ctcacgctga aactgtcccc cgcgctctgg ttcgcacggg agggaggcgt cttcgtggca 660
ctcactgcgt ccgtgctgag cctcctggcc atcgcgctgg agcgcagcct caccatggcg 720
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gtacgcgcca acgcgcggcg cctgccggca cggcccggga ctgcggggac cacctcgacc 1020
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tcacttctga accccatcat ctacacgctc accaaccgcg acctgcgcca cgcgctcctg 1260
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gcgagcgcgg ctgaggcttc cgggggcctg cgccgctgcc tgcccccggg ccttgatggg 1380
agcttcagcg gctcggagcg ctcatcgccc cagcgcgacg ggctggacac cagcggctcc 1440
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tga 1503

<210> 30
<211> 500
<212> PRT
<213> Homo sapiens

<400> 30
Met Glu Arg Pro Trp Glu Asp Ser Pro Gly Pro Glu Gly Ala Ala Glu
1 5 10 15

Gly Ser Pro Val Pro Val Ala Ala Gly Ala Arg Ser Gly Ala Ala Ala
20 25 30

Ser Gly Thr Gly Trp Gln Pro Trp Ala Glu Cys Pro Gly Pro Lys Gly
35 40 45

Arg Gly Gln Leu Leu Ala Thr Ala Gly Pro Leu Arg Arg Trp Pro Ala
50 55 60

Pro Ser Pro Ala Ser Ser Ser Pro Ala Pro Gly Ala Ala Ser Ala His
65 70 75 80

Ser Val Gln Gly Ser Ala Thr Ala Gly Gly Ala Arg Pro Gly Arg Arg
85 90 95

Pro Trp Gly Ala Arg Pro Met Glu Ser Gly Leu Leu Arg Pro Ala Pro
100 105 110

Val Ser Glu Val Ile Val Leu His Tyr Asn Tyr Thr Gly Lys Leu Arg
115 120 125

Gly Ala Ser Tyr Gln Pro Gly Ala Gly Leu Arg Ala Asp Ala Val Val
130 135 140

Cys Leu Ala Val Cys Ala Phe Ile Val Leu Glu Asn Leu Ala Val Leu
145 150 155 160

Leu Val Leu Gly Arg His Pro Arg Phe His Ala Pro Met Phe Leu Leu
165 170 175

Leu Gly Ser Leu Thr Leu Ser Asp Leu Leu Ala Gly Ala Ala Tyr Ala
180 185 190

Ala Asn Ile Leu Leu Ser Gly Pro Leu Thr Leu Lys Leu Ser Pro Ala
195 200 205

Leu Trp Phe Ala Arg Glu Gly Gly Val Phe Val Ala Leu Thr Ala Ser
210 215 220

Val Leu Ser Leu Leu Ala Ile Ala Leu Glu Arg Ser Leu Thr Met Ala
225 230 235 240

Arg Arg Gly Pro Ala Pro Val Ser Ser Arg Gly Arg Thr Leu Ala Met
245 250 255

Ala Ala Ala Ala Trp Gly Val Ser Leu Leu Leu Gly Leu Leu Pro Ala
260 265 270

Leu Gly Trp Asn Cys Leu Gly Arg Leu Asp Ala Cys Ser Thr Val Leu
275 280 285

Pro Leu Tyr Ala Lys Ala Tyr Val Leu Phe Cys Val Leu Ala Phe Val
290 295 300

Gly Ile Leu Ala Ala Ile Cys Ala Leu Tyr Ala Arg Ile Tyr Cys Gln
305 310 315 320

Val Arg Ala Asn Ala Arg Arg Leu Pro Ala Arg Pro Gly Thr Ala Gly
325 330 335

Thr Thr Ser Thr Arg Ala Arg Arg Lys Pro Arg Ser Leu Ala Leu Leu
340 345 350

Arg Thr Leu Ser Val Val Leu Leu Ala Phe Val Ala Cys Trp Gly Pro
355 360 365

Leu Phe Leu Leu Leu Leu Leu Asp Val Ala Cys Pro Ala Arg Thr Cys
370 375 380

Pro Val Leu Leu Gln Ala Asp Pro Phe Leu Gly Leu Ala Met Ala Asn
385 390 395 400

Ser Leu Leu Asn Pro Ile Ile Tyr Thr Leu Thr Asn Arg Asp Leu Arg
405 410 415

His Ala Leu Leu Arg Leu Val Cys Cys Gly Arg His Ser Cys Gly Arg
420 425 430

Asp Pro Ser Gly Ser Gln Gln Ser Ala Ser Ala Ala Glu Ala Ser Gly
435 440 445

Gly Leu Arg Arg Cys Leu Pro Pro Gly Leu Asp Gly Ser Phe Ser Gly
450 455 460

Ser Glu Arg Ser Ser Pro Gln Arg Asp Gly Leu Asp Thr Ser Gly Ser
465 470 475 480

Thr Gly Ser Pro Gly Ala Pro Thr Ala Ala Arg Thr Leu Val Ser Glu
485 490 495

Pro Ala Ala Asp
500

<210> 31
<211> 1029
<212> DNA
<213> Homo sapiens

<400> 31
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tacaaaatca cccaggtcct cttcccactg ctctacactg tcctgttttt tgttggactt 120
atcacaaatg gcctggcgat gaggattttc tttcaaatcc ggagtaaatc aaactttatt 180
atttttctta agaacacagt catttctgat cttctcatga ttctgacttt tccattcaaa 240
attcttagtg atgccaaact gggaacagga ccactgagaa cttttgtgtg tcaagttacc 300
tccgtcatat tttatttcac aatgtatatc agtatttcat tcctgggact gataactatc 360
gatcgctacc agaagaccac caggccattt aaaacatcca accccaaaaa tctcttgggg 420

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gctaagattc tctctgttgt catctgggca ttcatgttct tactctcttt gcctaacatg 480
attctgacca acaggcagcc gagagacaag aatgtgaaga aatgctcttt ccttaaatca 540
gagttcggtc tagtctggca tgaaatagta aattacatct gtcaagtcat tttctggatt 600
aatttcttaa ttgttattgt atgttataca ctcattacaa aagaactgta ccggtcatac 660
gtaagaacga ggggtgtagg taaagtcccc aggaaaaagg tgaacgtcaa agttttcatt 720
atcattgctg tattctttat ttgttttgtt cctttccatt ttgcccgaat tccttacacc 780
ctgagccaaa cccgggatgt ctttgactgc actgctgaaa atactctgtt ctatgtgaaa 840
gagagcactc tgtggttaac ttccttaaat gcatgcctgg atccgttcat ctatttttc 900
ctttgcaagt ccttcagaaa ttccttgata agtatgctga agtgccccaa ttctgcaaca 960
tctctgtccc aggacaatag gaaaaaagaa caggatggtg gtgacccaaa tgaagagact 1020
ccaatgtaa                                                        1029
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<210> 32
<211> 342
<212> PRT
<213> Homo sapiens

<400> 32

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Met Gln Ala Val Asp Asn Leu Thr Ser Ala Pro Gly Asn Thr Ser Leu
  1               5                  10                  15

Cys Thr Arg Asp Tyr Lys Ile Thr Gln Val Leu Phe Pro Leu Leu Tyr
             20                  25                  30

Thr Val Leu Phe Phe Val Gly Leu Ile Thr Asn Gly Leu Ala Met Arg
         35                  40                  45

Ile Phe Phe Gln Ile Arg Ser Lys Ser Asn Phe Ile Ile Phe Leu Lys
     50                  55                  60

Asn Thr Val Ile Ser Asp Leu Leu Met Ile Leu Thr Phe Pro Phe Lys
 65                  70                  75                  80

Ile Leu Ser Asp Ala Lys Leu Gly Thr Gly Pro Leu Arg Thr Phe Val
                 85                  90                  95

Cys Gln Val Thr Ser Val Ile Phe Tyr Phe Thr Met Tyr Ile Ser Ile
            100                 105                 110

Ser Phe Leu Gly Leu Ile Thr Ile Asp Arg Tyr Gln Lys Thr Thr Arg
        115                 120                 125

Pro Phe Lys Thr Ser Asn Pro Lys Asn Leu Leu Gly Ala Lys Ile Leu
    130                 135                 140

Ser Val Val Ile Trp Ala Phe Met Phe Leu Leu Ser Leu Pro Asn Met
145                 150                 155                 160
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Ile Leu Thr Asn Arg Gln Pro Arg Asp Lys Asn Val Lys Lys Cys Ser
165 170 175

Phe Leu Lys Ser Glu Phe Gly Leu Val Trp His Glu Ile Val Asn Tyr
180 185 190

Ile Cys Gln Val Ile Phe Trp Ile Asn Phe Leu Ile Val Ile Val Cys
195 200 205

Tyr Thr Leu Ile Thr Lys Glu Leu Tyr Arg Ser Tyr Val Arg Thr Arg
210 215 220

Gly Val Gly Lys Val Pro Arg Lys Lys Val Asn Val Lys Val Phe Ile
225 230 235 240

Ile Ile Ala Val Phe Phe Ile Cys Phe Val Pro Phe His Phe Ala Arg
245 250 255

Ile Pro Tyr Thr Leu Ser Gln Thr Arg Asp Val Phe Asp Cys Thr Ala
260 265 270

Glu Asn Thr Leu Phe Tyr Val Lys Glu Ser Thr Leu Trp Leu Thr Ser
275 280 285

Leu Asn Ala Cys Leu Asp Pro Phe Ile Tyr Phe Phe Leu Cys Lys Ser
290 295 300

Phe Arg Asn Ser Leu Ile Ser Met Leu Lys Cys Pro Asn Ser Ala Thr
305 310 315 320

Ser Leu Ser Gln Asp Asn Arg Lys Lys Glu Gln Asp Gly Gly Asp Pro
325 330 335

Asn Glu Glu Thr Pro Met
340

<210> 33
<211> 1077
<212> DNA
<213> Homo sapiens

<400> 33
atgtcggtct gctaccgtcc cccagggaac gagacactgc tgagctggaa gacttcgcgg 60
gccacaggca cagccttcct gctgctggcg gcgctgctgg ggctgcctgg caacggcttc 120
gtggtgtgga gcttggcggg ctggcggcct gcacgggggc gaccgctggc ggccacgctt 180
gtgctgcacc tggcgctggc cgacggcgcg gtgctgctgc tcacgccgct ctttgtggcc 240

ttcctgaccc ggcaggcctg gccgctgggc caggcgggct gcaaggcggt gtactacgtg 300
tgcgcgctca gcatgtacgc cagcgtgctg ctcaccggcc tgctcagcct gcagcgctgc 360
ctcgcagtca cccgcccctt cctggcgcct cggctgcgca gcccggccct ggcccgccgc 420
ctgctgctgg cggtctggct ggccgccctg ttgctcgccg tcccggccgc cgtctaccgc 480
cacctgtgga gggaccgcgt atgccagctg tgccacccgt cgccggtcca cgccgccgcc 540
cacctgagcc tggagactct gaccgctttc gtgcttcctt tcgggctgat gctcggctgc 600
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cgggtgggcc ggctggtgag cgccatcgtg cttgccttcg gcttgctctg ggcccctac 720
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ccccgtttcc tcacgcggct cttcgaaggc tctggggagg cccgaggggg cggccgctct 960
agggaaggga ccatggagct ccgaactacc cctcagctga aagtggtggg gcagggccgc 1020
ggcaatggag acccgggggg tgggatggag aaggacggtc cggaatggga cctttga 1077

<210> 34
<211> 358
<212> PRT
<213> Homo sapiens

<400> 34
Met Ser Val Cys Tyr Arg Pro Pro Gly Asn Glu Thr Leu Leu Ser Trp
1 5 10 15

Lys Thr Ser Arg Ala Thr Gly Thr Ala Phe Leu Leu Leu Ala Ala Leu
20 25 30

Leu Gly Leu Pro Gly Asn Gly Phe Val Val Trp Ser Leu Ala Gly Trp
35 40 45

Arg Pro Ala Arg Gly Arg Pro Leu Ala Ala Thr Leu Val Leu His Leu
50 55 60

Ala Leu Ala Asp Gly Ala Val Leu Leu Leu Thr Pro Leu Phe Val Ala
65 70 75 80

Phe Leu Thr Arg Gln Ala Trp Pro Leu Gly Gln Ala Gly Cys Lys Ala
85 90 95

Val Tyr Tyr Val Cys Ala Leu Ser Met Tyr Ala Ser Val Leu Leu Thr
100 105 110

Gly Leu Leu Ser Leu Gln Arg Cys Leu Ala Val Thr Arg Pro Phe Leu
115 120 125

Ala Pro Arg Leu Arg Ser Pro Ala Leu Ala Arg Arg Leu Leu Leu Ala
130 135 140

Val Trp Leu Ala Ala Leu Leu Leu Ala Val Pro Ala Ala Val Tyr Arg
145 150 155 160

His Leu Trp Arg Asp Arg Val Cys Gln Leu Cys His Pro Ser Pro Val
165 170 175

His Ala Ala Ala His Leu Ser Leu Glu Thr Leu Thr Ala Phe Val Leu
180 185 190

Pro Phe Gly Leu Met Leu Gly Cys Tyr Ser Val Thr Leu Ala Arg Leu
195 200 205

Arg Gly Ala Arg Trp Gly Ser Gly Arg His Gly Ala Arg Val Gly Arg
210 215 220

Leu Val Ser Ala Ile Val Leu Ala Phe Gly Leu Leu Trp Ala Pro Tyr
225 230 235 240

His Ala Val Asn Leu Leu Gln Ala Val Ala Ala Leu Ala Pro Pro Glu
245 250 255

Gly Ala Leu Ala Lys Leu Gly Gly Ala Gly Gln Ala Ala Arg Ala Gly
260 265 270

Thr Thr Ala Leu Ala Phe Phe Ser Ser Ser Val Asn Pro Val Leu Tyr
275 280 285

Val Phe Thr Ala Gly Asp Leu Leu Pro Arg Ala Gly Pro Arg Phe Leu
290 295 300

Thr Arg Leu Phe Glu Gly Ser Gly Glu Ala Arg Gly Gly Gly Arg Ser
305 310 315 320

Arg Glu Gly Thr Met Glu Leu Arg Thr Thr Pro Gln Leu Lys Val Val
325 330 335

Gly Gln Gly Arg Gly Asn Gly Asp Pro Gly Gly Gly Met Glu Lys Asp
340 345 350

Gly Pro Glu Trp Asp Leu
355

<210> 35
<211> 1005
<212> DNA
<213> Homo sapiens

<400> 35
atgctgggga tcatggcatg gaatgcaact tgcaaaaact ggctggcagc agaggctgcc 60
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aataccattg ttgtttacgg ctacatcttc tctctgaaga actggaacag cagtaatatt 180
tatctcttta acctctctgt ctctgactta gcttttctgt gcaccctccc catgctgata 240
aggagttatg ccaatggaaa ctggatatat ggagacgtgc tctgcataag caaccgatat 300
gtgcttcatg ccaacctcta taccagcatt ctctttctca cttttatcag catagatcga 360
tacttgataa ttaagtatcc tttccgagaa caccttctgc aaaagaaaga gtttgctatt 420
ttaatctcct tggccatttg ggttttagta accttagagt tactacccat acttcccctt 480
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cccaactaca acctcattta cagcatgtgt ctaacactgt tggggttcct tattcctctt 600
tttgtgatgt gtttctttta ttacaagatt gctctcttcc taaagcagag gaataggcag 660
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cacttcaggg acatgctgat gaatcaactg agacacaact tcaaatccct tacatccttt 960
agcagatggg ctcatgaact cctactttca ttcagagaaa agtga 1005

<210> 36
<211> 334
<212> PRT
<213> Homo sapiens

<400> 36
Met Leu Gly Ile Met Ala Trp Asn Ala Thr Cys Lys Asn Trp Leu Ala
1 5 10 15

Ala Glu Ala Ala Leu Glu Lys Tyr Tyr Leu Ser Ile Phe Tyr Gly Ile
20 25 30

Glu Phe Val Val Gly Val Leu Gly Asn Thr Ile Val Val Tyr Gly Tyr
35 40 45

Ile Phe Ser Leu Lys Asn Trp Asn Ser Ser Asn Ile Tyr Leu Phe Asn
50 55 60

Leu Ser Val Ser Asp Leu Ala Phe Leu Cys Thr Leu Pro Met Leu Ile
65 70 75 80

Arg Ser Tyr Ala Asn Gly Asn Trp Ile Tyr Gly Asp Val Leu Cys Ile
85 90 95

Ser Asn Arg Tyr Val Leu His Ala Asn Leu Tyr Thr Ser Ile Leu Phe
100 105 110

Leu Thr Phe Ile Ser Ile Asp Arg Tyr Leu Ile Ile Lys Tyr Pro Phe
115 120 125

Arg Glu His Leu Leu Gln Lys Lys Glu Phe Ala Ile Leu Ile Ser Leu
130 135 140

Ala Ile Trp Val Leu Val Thr Leu Glu Leu Leu Pro Ile Leu Pro Leu
145 150 155 160

Ile Asn Pro Val Ile Thr Asp Asn Gly Thr Thr Cys Asn Asp Phe Ala
165 170 175

Ser Ser Gly Asp Pro Asn Tyr Asn Leu Ile Tyr Ser Met Cys Leu Thr
180 185 190

Leu Leu Gly Phe Leu Ile Pro Leu Phe Val Met Cys Phe Phe Tyr Tyr
195 200 205

Lys Ile Ala Leu Phe Leu Lys Gln Arg Asn Arg Gln Val Ala Thr Ala
210 215 220

Leu Pro Leu Glu Lys Pro Leu Asn Leu Val Ile Met Ala Val Val Ile
225 230 235 240

Phe Ser Val Leu Phe Thr Pro Tyr His Val Met Arg Asn Val Arg Ile
245 250 255

Ala Ser Arg Leu Gly Ser Trp Lys Gln Tyr Gln Cys Thr Gln Val Val
260 265 270

Ile Asn Ser Phe Tyr Ile Val Thr Arg Pro Leu Ala Phe Leu Asn Ser
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Val Ile Asn Pro Val Phe Tyr Phe Leu Leu Gly Asp His Phe Arg Asp
290 295 300

Met Leu Met Asn Gln Leu Arg His Asn Phe Lys Ser Leu Thr Ser Phe
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Pro Leu Val Tyr Thr Pro Glu Leu Pro Gly Arg Ala Lys Leu Ala Leu
35 40 45

Val Leu Thr Gly Val Leu Ile Phe Ala Leu Ala Leu Phe Gly Asn Ala
50 55 60

Leu Val Phe Tyr Val Val Thr Arg Ser Lys Ala Met Arg Thr Val Thr
65 70 75 80

Asn Ile Phe Ile Cys Ser Leu Ala Leu Ser Asp Leu Leu Ile Thr Phe
85 90 95

Phe Cys Ile Pro Val Thr Met Leu Gln Asn Ile Ser Asp Asn Trp Leu
100 105 110

Gly Gly Ala Phe Ile Cys Lys Met Val Pro Phe Val Gln Ser Thr Ala
115 120 125

Val Val Thr Glu Met Leu Thr Met Thr Cys Ile Ala Val Glu Arg His
130 135 140

Gln Gly Leu Val His Pro Phe Lys Met Lys Trp Gln Tyr Thr Asn Arg
145 150 155 160

Arg Ala Phe Thr Met Leu Gly Val Val Trp Leu Val Ala Val Ile Val
165 170 175

Gly Ser Pro Met Trp His Val Gln Gln Leu Glu Ile Lys Tyr Asp Phe
180 185 190

Leu Tyr Glu Lys Glu His Ile Cys Cys Leu Glu Glu Trp Thr Ser Pro
195 200 205

Val His Gln Lys Ile Tyr Thr Thr Phe Ile Leu Val Ile Leu Phe Leu
210 215 220

Leu Pro Leu Met Val Met Leu Ile Leu Tyr Ser Lys Ile Gly Tyr Glu
225 230 235 240

Leu Trp Ile Lys Lys Arg Val Gly Asp Gly Ser Val Leu Arg Thr Ile
245 250 255

His Gly Lys Glu Met Ser Lys Ile Ala Arg Lys Lys Lys Arg Ala Val
260 265 270

Ile Met Met Val Thr Val Val Ala Leu Phe Ala Val Cys Trp Ala Pro
275 280 285

Phe His Val Val His Met Met Ile Glu Tyr Ser Asn Phe Glu Lys Glu
290 295 300

Tyr Asp Asp Val Thr Ile Lys Met Ile Phe Ala Ile Val Gln Ile Ile
305 310 315 320

Gly Phe Ser Asn Ser Ile Cys Asn Pro Ile Val Tyr Ala Phe Met Asn
325 330 335

Glu Asn Phe Lys Lys Asn Val Leu Ser Ala Val Cys Tyr Cys Ile Val
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Asn Lys Thr Phe Ser Pro Ala Gln Arg His Gly Asn Ser Gly Ile Thr
355 360 365

Met Met Arg Lys Lys Ala Lys Phe Ser Leu Arg Glu Asn Pro Val Glu
370 375 380

Glu Thr Lys Gly Glu Ala Phe Ser Asp Gly Asn Ile Glu Val Lys Leu
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